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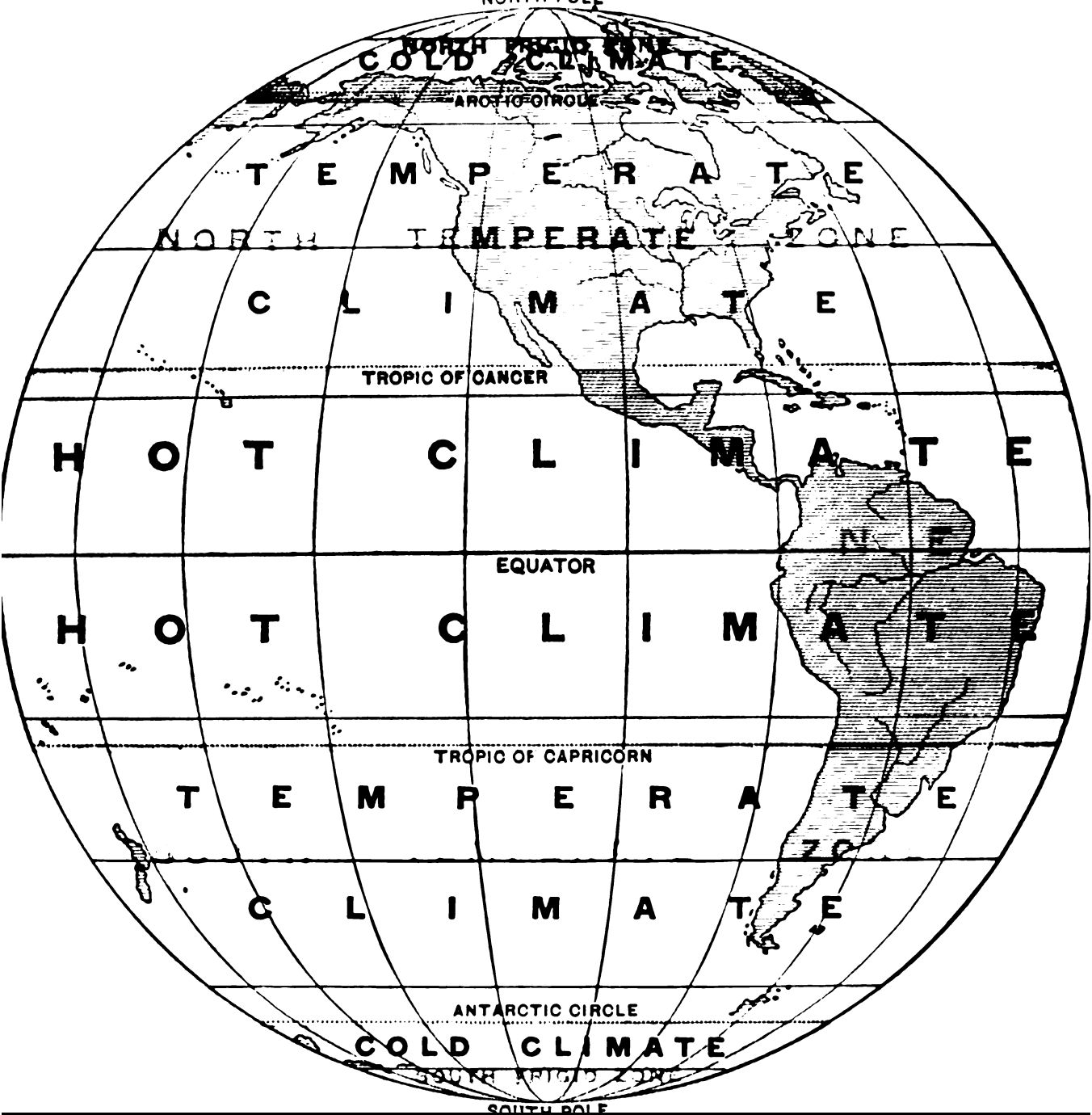
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# *A new primary geography*

David M. Warren

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A New  
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WARREN'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

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## PREFACE.

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Since the last general revision of Warren's Primary Geography so many successive editions have been called for, that it has again been found necessary to renew the electrotype plates from which it is printed.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, and in order to make the book still more deserving of the generous support of its many friends, the publishers have prepared for this latest edition a new set of finely-engraved maps, containing all the latest discoveries and changes. Many new cuts have been added, care being taken to select subjects that will not merely adorn the page, but will also really illustrate the text.

There has been a general and just complaint that the maps in the various Primary Geographies, which should be even better and more attractive than those in larger books, are very defective and uninteresting. It is believed that this objection cannot fairly be made to the present work.

Before preparing the new plates the text was carefully examined, and many teachers were consulted with regard to the desirability of making changes in matter or arrangement. It was, however, decided that, since the book had been found so successful and satisfactory in the schoolroom, such changes would be more or less experimental, and the gain, if any, too slight to compensate for the difficulty of using it with previous editions, in the same classes. Hence, with the exception of the alterations made necessary by the progress of geographical discovery and by recent political changes, the present book corresponds, page for page, with the previous edition.

The following extracts from the former Preface will show the general plan and arrangement:

"The Introductory Lesson of the Primary Geography, as heretofore published in the form of imaginary travels, received many warm commendations from educators, and the wish was frequently expressed that the same style of lessons might be extended. To meet this wish the first part of the book has been rewritten in the form of oral lessons, in simple, narrative language.

"The second part of the book, consisting of Descriptive Geography, has also been carefully rewritten, and contains the latest geographical information, so far as it is consistent with the plan of a primary work. The text in a work so small must necessarily be brief; the distinguishing features of a country, however, are stated, the natural order being observed in giving first the simpler physical features and then the political divisions.

"The descriptions of a country are in all cases followed by the map of that country, on the page opposite to which are the map questions. No name is introduced in the maps which is not referred to in the descriptive text or in the map questions.

"A Vocabulary containing the pronunciation of every difficult geographical name in the book, and the explanation of the meaning of many of them, is appended.

"The whole book has been much simplified, and both the text and map questions have been divided into short lessons for the teacher's convenience."

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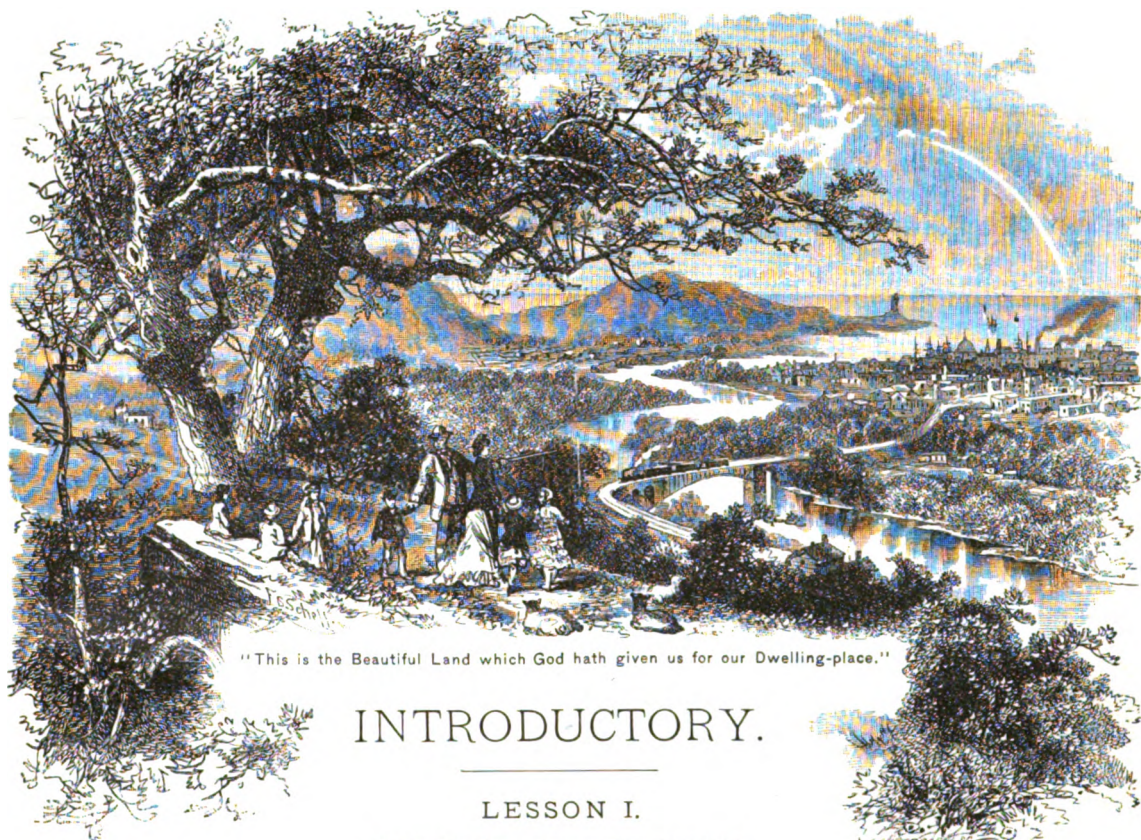
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# A NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

## PART I.



"This is the Beautiful Land which God hath given us for our Dwelling-place."

## INTRODUCTORY.

### LESSON I.

#### SURFACE OF THE LAND.

**I**F we leave our homes and go abroad upon the earth on which we live, we shall see many different objects.

We shall find many kinds of animals, of trees, flowers, and fruits.

**QUESTIONS.**—Lesson I.—What are some of the different objects that you see in going home from school? Do you see many kinds of trees? Of flowers? Of fruits? Do you think you would see more kinds of trees, flowers, and fruits if you were to take a long walk or ride into the country? Let each pupil name a kind of bird which

2. We shall learn that the surface of the earth everywhere is either land or water, but that the various divisions of land and water are very unlike, and that different names have been given to them.

he has seen. Let each name some animal besides a bird. Let each pupil name a kind of tree which he has seen. A flower. A kind of fruit which he has eaten. What shall we find the surface of the earth to be? What shall we learn about the various divisions of land and water? Can any of you tell how the land differs from the water?



A Prairie.

Hills.

3. Some portions of the land are nearly level. Level tracts of land are called **Plains**.

4. Plains are not all alike. Some are covered with trees, and are called **Forest Plains**; others are covered with grass, and are called **Prairies**.

In some parts of our country there are vast prairies, many of which have been cultivated and made into beautiful farms.

In summer bright flowers grow with the grass, making the prairies look like immense flower-gardens.

5. In some parts of the world we shall find plains which are dreary wastes of sand; here no rain falls and no trees or grass can grow. Dry, sandy plains are called **Deserts**.

6. We shall sometimes find fertile places in deserts, with springs or wells of water. Here trees and grass grow and the land can be cultivated. A fertile place in a desert is called an **Oasis**.

What are level tracts of land called? What are plains covered with trees called? Those covered with grass? Where are vast prairies? What grow among the prairie-grass in summer? What other kind of plains are in some parts of the world? What are such plains called? What is an oasis? Who stop at oases for rest and water? Who live upon deserts? Do these people have houses? What

Bands of travelers and merchants, on their journeys across the desert, halt at these oases for rest and water.

7. The inhabitants of deserts, except in some of the larger oases, are tribes of savages, who wander about constantly from one oasis to another. They have many horses or camels, but no other shelter than the tents which they carry with them.

## LESSON II.

### SURFACE OF THE LAND.

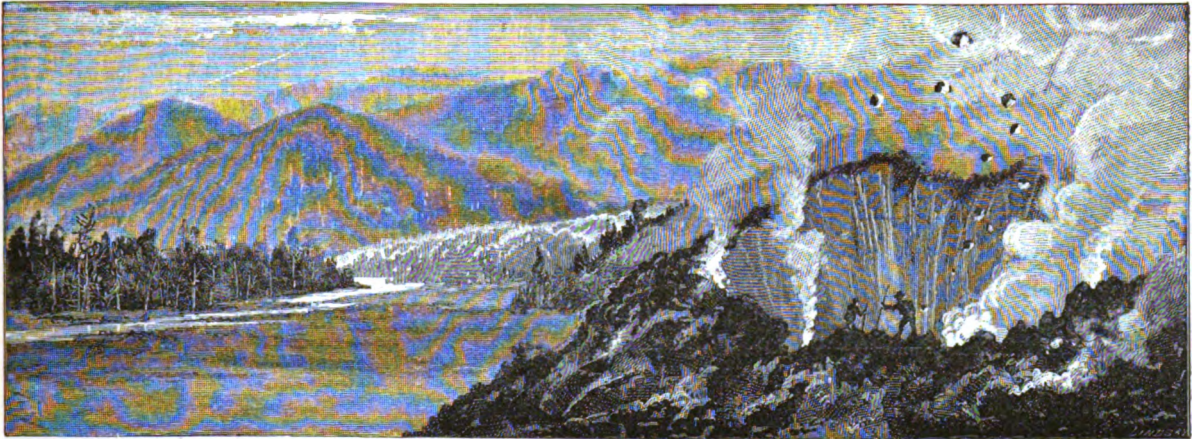
(Continued.)

**L**EAVING the level country, we come to elevations of land above the general surface. These elevations of land, when not very high, are called **Hills**; when half a mile, or more, high, they are called **Mountains**.

2. A country where there are many hills is called a **Hilly Country**; a country where there are many mountains is called a **Mountainous Country**.

shelter have they? What are they almost constantly doing? Can any pupil tell why people who live upon deserts should have many horses or camels?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—What are elevations of land that are not very high called? When half a mile, or more, high? What is a country called that has many hills?



Mountains.

A Volcano.

3. Mountains sometimes stand alone or in groups, but they usually form long ridges called **Ranges** or **Chains**.

Many mountain chains lying together and extending in the same direction form a **Mountain System**.

4. If we go up the side of a mountain, we find the air growing colder as we ascend; and if the mountain is very high, we find the top covered with snow.

Many mountains are so high that great masses of snow and ice cover their tops all the year round.

The top of a mountain is called its **Summit**, and the lowest part its **Base**.

5. The most valuable minerals are usually found in mountain ranges. Thus gold, silver, iron, and coal are dug, with much toil and expense, from the sides of mountains and hills.

What is a country called that has many mountains? How do mountains sometimes stand? What do they usually form? What do many mountain chains lying together form? As we ascend the side of a mountain do we find the air growing colder or warmer? What is found upon the tops of the highest mountains? What is the top of a mountain called? What is the base of a mountain? What minerals are generally found in mountains?

6. In some parts of the earth there are mountains from the tops or sides of which issue steam, various gases, and melted rock, called **Lava**. Such mountains are called **Volcanoes**.

Lava is often thrown out in such great quantities that it flows down the mountain sides in streams, burning everything in its course. When cities or towns lie in its way, they are sometimes buried under the hot mass, and many or all of the people perish.

7. The lowlands between hills and mountains are called **Valleys**.

### LESSON III.

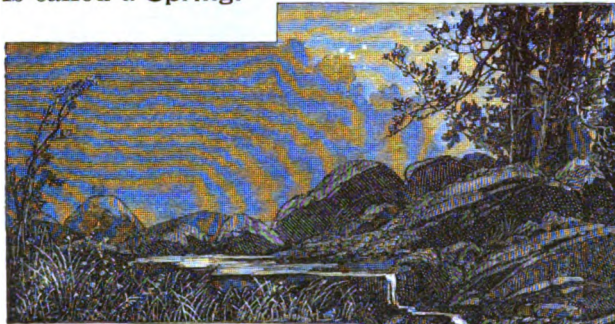
#### WATER ON THE LAND.

A PART of the water which falls in rain and snow sinks into the ground, and, collecting in little streams under ground,

What issue from the tops and sides of some mountains? What happens sometimes when great quantities of lava are thrown out? What are these mountains called? What are valleys? Has any one of the class ever seen a mountain? A valley? Can you tell which seemed the more fertile?

(The teacher will find a great advantage in the use of suggestive questions, adapting them to the pupil's advancement and surroundings.)

flows along until at a lower level it often reaches the surface and bubbles out pure and cold. Water flowing out of the ground is called a **Spring**.



A Spring and a Rill.

2. Springs are most numerous in hilly and mountainous countries.

Here the water can readily find its way out of the ground from the sloping hill and mountain sides.

In level countries, and where the water of springs lies very deep, it is found only by digging wells.

3. The water of springs is usually pleasant to the taste, but there are many springs the water of which is disagreeable, being mixed with sulphur, metals, or salts of some kind. These are called **Mineral Springs**, and the waters are used as medicines.

4. In some parts of the earth there are springs the water of which is boiling hot. Some of these springs at regular intervals throw up water with a loud noise and to a great height. Such springs are called **Geysers**.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson III.**—What becomes of part of the water that falls in rain and snow? What is water flowing out of the ground called? Where are springs numerous? Why?

How is the water of springs found in level countries and where it lies very deep? What are sometimes mixed with the water of springs? What are such springs called? What other kind of springs are in some parts



A Geyser.

#### LESSON IV. WATER ON THE LAND.

(Continued.)

**F**ROM springs flow streams of water so small that we can easily step across them.

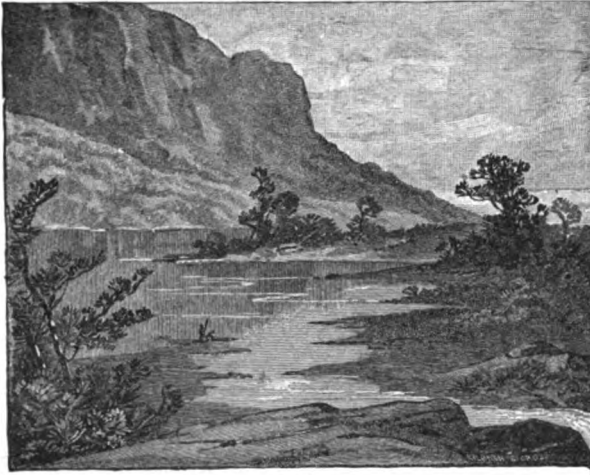
Small streams of water are called **Rills, Brooks, or Rivulets**.

2. Some of the rivulets and brooks flow down the sides of the hills and mountains,

of the earth? What is done by some of these springs? What are these hot springs called?

(Give the pupils some account of the Geysers of California, of the National Park, and of Iceland.)

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson IV.**—What can you say of streams that flow from springs? What are small streams of water called?



A Lake.

and, uniting in the valleys, form larger streams, which become still larger as they receive the water of other brooks.

Others flow on between grassy banks and through fields into large pools of water called Ponds or Lakes.

**Ponds and Lakes** are bodies of water surrounded by land.

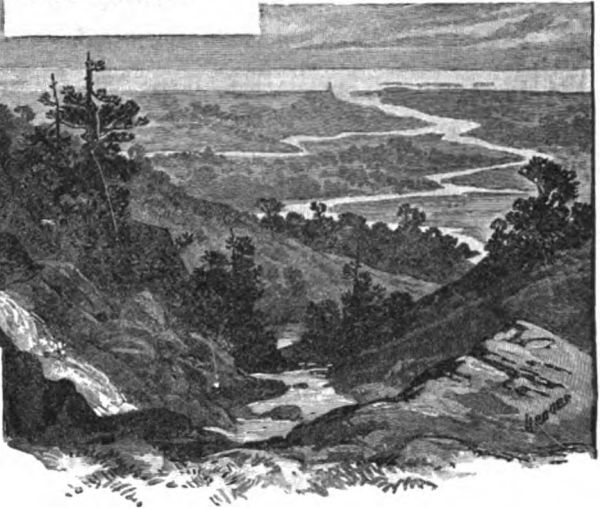
3. The water of lakes is mostly pure and fresh, but in some parts of the world there are salt lakes, as there are salt springs. A salt lake is sometimes called a **Sea**.

4. Ponds are very small lakes, and the water in them is so still that the pond-lily may raise its tall stem to the surface and spread its broad leaves on the quiet water.

5. Lakes differ much in size; some are scarcely larger than ponds, and others are hundreds of miles in extent. The largest lakes in the world are in North America.

What becomes of some of the little brooks? Of others? What are ponds and lakes? What can you say of the water of lakes? What is a salt lake sometimes called? What are ponds? Has any one of the class ever seen a pond where water-lilies grow? What is said of the size of lakes? In what part of the world are the largest lakes?

6. Large and deep lakes are navigable by sailing-vessels and steamers. Such lakes afford an easy mode of transporting goods and travelers.



A River.

## LESSON V.

## WATER ON THE LAND.

(Continued.)

**A** LARGE stream of fresh water flowing through the land is called a River.

2. Rivers sometimes flow directly from lakes, which are formed in deep basins in the highlands by the waters of the surrounding hills.

3. Large rivers, however, are generally formed by many smaller ones uniting and flowing together. These smaller rivers are called **Branches**, or **Tributaries**.

Rivers are said to rise in the small lakes or springs from which they start.

How are large and deep lakes navigated? What do such lakes afford?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson V.**—What is a large stream of water called? From what do rivers sometimes flow? How are large rivers generally formed? What are these smaller rivers called? Where are rivers said to rise?



A Waterfall.

A Navigable River and a City.

4. If we follow a river as it winds its way through pleasant valleys, we may find that its waters suddenly descend, with much noise and foam, over a mass of rocks. The sudden descent of water over rocks is called a **Waterfall**.

Waterfalls are sometimes of great height, and are among the grandest sights in the world.

Where the rivers flow over ground that slopes considerably, the water rushes along swiftly and violently, forming a **Rapid**.

5. Rivers that flow down rocky slopes have usually many rapids and small waterfalls. These rivers are very useful, the swift rush of water affording water-power to turn the wheels of large mills for grinding grain, making paper, cloth, and many other things.

6. Rivers that vessels may sail upon are called **Navigable Rivers**. Such rivers are very important as means of communication between different places. Cities and towns are built upon their banks; for, places so

situated being easily reached by sailing-vessels and steamers, their goods can readily be sent to other cities and countries, and the products of those places brought back in return.

7. The spring or lake in which a river rises is called its **Source**.

8. Rivers flow into other rivers or larger bodies of water. The place where a river flows into another body of water is called its **Mouth**.

## LESSON VI.

### DIVISIONS OF LAND.

IF we continue traveling in the same course, over plains, hills, and mountains, we shall finally come to a body of water so vast that we cannot see the land beyond. This is the great **Sea**, or **Ocean**. The water of the ocean is salt and bitter.

2. The sea, or ocean, forms much the larger portion of the earth's surface.

What is a waterfall? What can you say of waterfalls? What is formed when a river flows over a gradual slope? What rivers have many rapids and small waterfalls? How are such rivers useful? Has any one of you ever seen a large mill? Give some account of it. What rivers are navigable? Why are such rivers important? Why are cities and towns built upon their banks?

What is the source of a river? What is its mouth?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson VI.**—If we continue traveling in the same course, to what shall we finally come? What is this great body of water called? How is the water of the ocean? Which forms the larger portion of the earth's surface—the sea, or the land?



Continents and Islands.

3. Three-fourths of the earth's surface is occupied by the **Water**, and only one-fourth by the **Land**.

4. All the land on the globe is divided into continents and islands.

5. The great bodies of land are called **Continents**. The smaller bodies of land are **Islands**.

6. Looking on the above illustration of continents and islands, you will see that all bodies of land are surrounded by water.

7. There are but three continents. Two of them include many countries. But the islands are numerous, and differ greatly in size.

8. A number of islands clustered together form an **Archipelago**.

How much of all the surface is occupied by land? How much by water? How is all the land on the globe divided? What are continents? What are islands? By what are all bodies of land surrounded? (*A globe should be used in explaining the extent and position of the land, compared with the ocean.*) How many continents are

## LESSON VII. DIVISIONS OF LAND.

(Continued.)

**L**OOKING again on the illustration, you will notice that the continents and islands are irregular in shape, and that their edges next the water are very uneven.

2. In some places the land extends into the sea; in others, the sea enters into the land. These irregularities of land and sea have different names to distinguish them from the mainland and the ocean.

there? What can you say of islands? What do a number of islands clustered together form? Do you live upon a continent or upon an island? Can you tell, by looking on the illustration, if the continents are alike in size? How do they differ in shape?

**QUESTIONS.**—Lesson VII.—In looking on the illustration, what do you notice in regard to the shape of continents and islands? What in regard to their edges next the water? Look on the illustration and point out the part of each continent that is most uneven in outline. Point out the part of each continent that is most even in outline.



An Island.

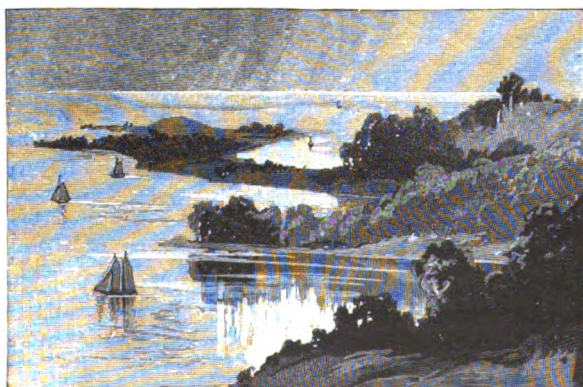
3. A body of land entirely surrounded by water is called an **Island**.

4. A portion of land nearly surrounded by water is called a **Peninsula**.

5. A neck of land joining a peninsula to the mainland is called an **Isthmus**.

6. A point of land extending into the sea is a **Cape**. A high cape is called a **Promontory**.

7. That part of the land bordering on the ocean is the **Coast** or **Shore**.



A Peninsula, an Isthmus, and a Cape.

What is an island? What is a peninsula? What is an isthmus? What is a cape? A promontory? A coast or shore?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson VIII.**—What is the great sea or ocean? What more can you say of it? Name the five

## LESSON VIII.

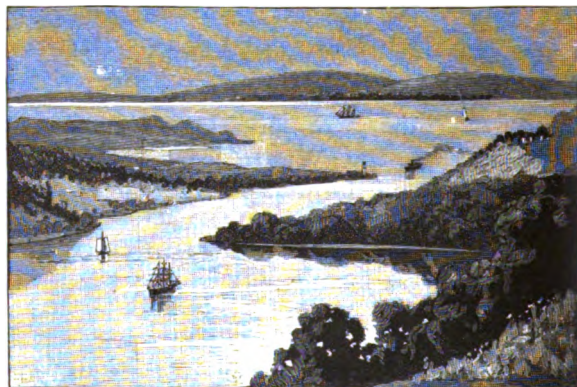
## DIVISIONS OF WATER.

**T**HE great Sea or Ocean is that body of salt water which entirely surrounds the continents and islands.

It is really one great body of water, but different names have been given to its various parts.

2. The five principal parts are called the **Pacific**, the **Atlantic**, the **Arctic**, the **Antarctic**, and the **Indian Ocean**.

3. A portion of the ocean that extends into the land is called a **Sea**, a **Gulf**, or a **Bay**.



A Gulf, a Strait, and a Bay.

4. A **Sea** is almost enclosed by land. A **Gulf** is a large body of water, and a **Bay** may be either large or small. These names are often misapplied.

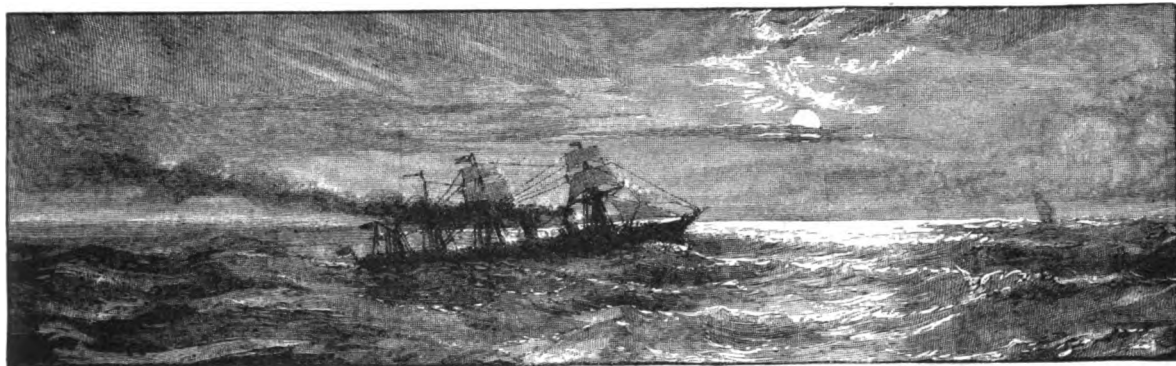
5. A narrow passage of water joining two larger bodies of water is called a **Strait**.

6. A wide strait is called a **Channel**.

7. A portion of the ocean so shallow that its depth can easily be measured is called a **Sound**.

principal parts. Describe a sea. A gulf. A bay. What is a strait? A channel? A sound?

(The pupils should draw upon their slates the shapes of the various bodies of land and water, and compare them, as capes with bays, isthmuses with straits, etc.)



The Ocean.

## LESSON IX.

## THE OCEAN.

**I**F we sail out upon the ocean, we may see the water rolling up in great waves. Near the shore we shall see many small bays, some of them with land almost all around them; so that the waves cannot disturb their waters.

2. These bays, if they are deep and large enough, are safe places for ships to stop at anchor. A bay in which ships may safely anchor is called a **Harbor**.

3. Continuing our voyage, in a few hours we shall be out of sight of land. And now for many days (unless we occasionally meet a ship or some other vessel) we shall see nothing but the sky above us and the deep blue sea around us.

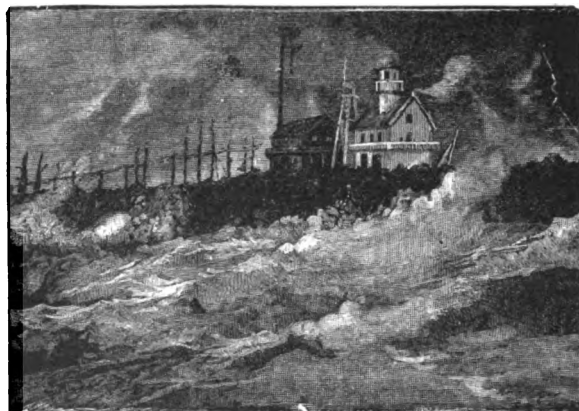
4. After sailing many days we shall come to land again, and here we shall find plains, hills, and mountains, springs, lakes, and rivers, such as we had seen before. We may also find many objects which are new to us.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson IX.**—As we sail upon the ocean what shall we see along the shore? How are some bays sheltered? For what are these bays used if they are deep and large? What is a bay of this kind called? Continuing our voyage, where shall we be in a few hours? What shall we see on the ocean? Has any one of

5. The study that tells us about the things which are in every part of the earth is called **Geography**.

**Geography, then, is a Description of The Earth.**

6. The children who study this book, and who, as they grow older, may study larger books on this subject, will learn about all the different things which they would see if they were to visit every part of the earth on which we live.



A Storm.

you ever seen the ocean? Can you tell anything about it? To what shall we come after sailing many days? What shall we find there? What is the study called which tells us about the things which are in all parts of the earth? What is geography? How many children in this class think they shall like to study geography?



Map of the Various Divisions of Land and Water.

[The part colored brown represents the land, and the part colored light blue, the water.]

## LESSON X.

### MAPS.

**M**APS are Drawings of the whole or a part of the Earth's surface. They are not pictures, for pictures represent objects as they really appear to us.

2. On maps, mountains, rivers, and cities are represented by different kinds of marks that are easily understood, but that do not much resemble the objects represented. Thus, towns are marked by a small dot or circle, rivers by crooked lines, and mountains by shaded lines.

3. Maps show us what part of the surface represented by them is **Land**, and what part is **Water**. They enable us to see at once the

Form of the different divisions of land and water. Maps also assist us in comparing the sizes of different countries, and they show us the direction of one place from another.

4. The **Scale** of a map enables us to find the distances between different places.

Thus, if the scale of a map is 100 miles to an inch, the distance of an inch upon that map represents 100 miles upon the earth.

5. A large part of the earth's surface, like a continent, may be represented on a small map; or a small tract, like a state or town, on a large map. Hence you must not judge of the size of a country by the size of a map of it, but by referring to the scale.

**QUESTIONS.**—Lesson X.—What are maps? How do pictures represent objects? How are mountains, rivers, and cities represented on maps? Point them out on the map at the top of this page. What do maps show us in

regard to the surface of the earth represented by them? What do they enable us to see in regard to the divisions of land and water? What do they assist us in comparing? What does the scale of a map enable us to find?

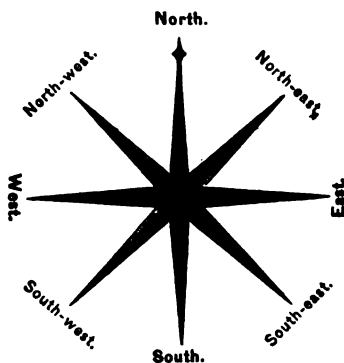
## LESSON XI. POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

**I**F you look about you in an open country, you will see that on all sides the sky seems to come down and meet the earth. The line where the earth and the sky seem to meet is called the **Horizon**.

2. For convenience in speaking of the direction of places, names have been given to different points of the horizon.

Where the sun rises is called the **East**; where it sets, the **West**.

3. Now, if you stand with outstretched arms, pointing with the right hand toward the east and with the left hand toward the west, the **North** will be in front of you and the **South** will be behind you.



4. Half-way between north and east is called **North-east**; between south and east, **South-east**; between south and west, **South-west**; between north and west, **North-west**.

5. These different directions are called **Points of the Compass**. The principal points of the compass are **North**, **South**, **East**, and **West**.

6. Maps are usually so drawn that north is toward the top; therefore south is toward the bottom, east toward the right hand, and west toward the left hand.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XI.**—If you look about you in an open country, what will you see on all sides? What is the line called where the earth and the sky seem to meet? What is that part of the horizon where the sun rises called? Where it sets? If you stand with your right hand toward the east, and your left hand toward the west, what direction will be in front of you? What behind you?

What is half-way between north and east? Between south and east? Between south and west? Between north and west? What are these different directions called? What are the principal points of the compass? Toward what part of a map is North? South? East? West?

## LESSON XII.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP AND TEXT.

(See opposite page.)

Where is North on the map? South? East? West?

Where is North-east?

*Ans. Toward the corner of the map, between north and east.*

Where is South-east? South-west? North-west?

What body of land is in the north-western part of the map?

*Ans. A Continent.*

In what direction from the continent are the islands?

What is a continent? An island?

How many peninsulas can you count on the map? Are any not marked?

How many capes are named? Point out others.

What is a peninsula? A cape?

Point out coasts. Point out coasts that are not named.

In what direction does the mountain chain extend?

What bodies of water do you see on the land? How many lakes? How many rivers?

What is a mountain chain? A lake? A river?

What body of water is in the north-eastern part of the map? Where is another ocean?

What body of water is south-east of the continent?

Point out a bay. A strait. A gulf. A sea.

What is an ocean? A bay? A strait? A gulf?

Point out an isthmus. What is an isthmus?



The Earth.

## LESSON XIII.

## FORM OF THE EARTH.

**T**HE form of the earth, as you see in the picture above, is that of a very large globe or ball.

2. If your ball, when tossed in the air, should remain there instead of falling, you would have a very small representation of the earth as it is suspended in space.

3. One proof that the earth is a round body is that travelers starting from a certain place, and continuing a long time in the same course, have at last come to the place

from which they set out. This they could not do if the earth was flat.

4. If you take a flat block and draw a straight line from a certain point, you will soon come to the edge of the block; but if you take a ball, you can draw a line entirely around it.

5. The earth appears flat to us because we see very little of it at a time.

Take a piece of stiff paper and cut a small round hole in it; place this on a large ball, and the space left visible will appear flat.

6. The earth is sometimes called a **Sphere**, which means a round body. It is flattened

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XIII.**—What is the form of the earth? What would be a very small representation of the earth as it is suspended in space? Give a proof that the earth is round.

What is the result if you draw a straight line upon a flat block? Upon a ball? Why does the earth appear flat to us? How can you show that a small space on a ball may appear flat? What is the earth sometimes called?

a little on two opposite sides, and therefore is not quite spherical, but is shaped somewhat like an orange.

7. Half the earth is called a **Hemisphere**, which means half a sphere.

#### LESSON XIV.

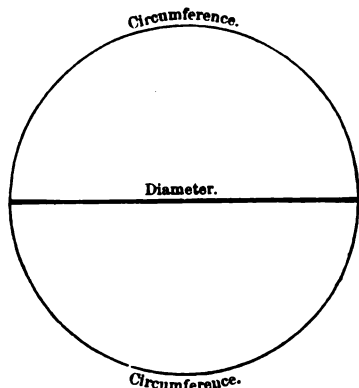
##### SIZE OF THE EARTH.

**T**HE distance round the earth is called its **Circumference**.

Its circumference is about 25,000 miles.

2. The distance through the centre of the earth is called its **Diameter**.

Its diameter is about 8000 miles.



3. The two points on the earth's surface farthest north and south are called the **Poles**—one, the **North Pole**; the other, the **South Pole**.

Why is not the earth perfectly spherical? Like what is it shaped? What is half the earth called?

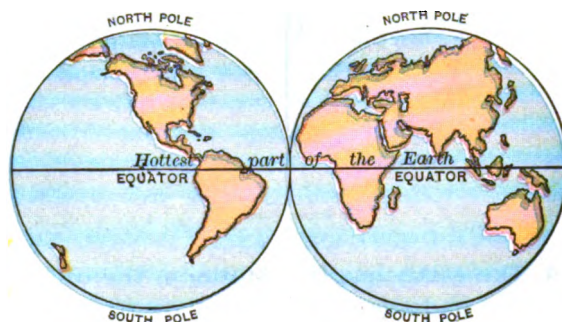
**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XIV.**—What is the distance round the earth called? How many miles in its circumference? What is the distance through the centre of the earth called? How many miles in its diameter?

*(In the absence of apparatus, an apple or an orange will serve to illustrate the Circumference and Diameter of the earth, and also the position of the Poles and the Equator.)*

4. A circle supposed to be drawn from east to west around the middle of the earth is called the **Equator**.

It is so called because it divides the earth into two equal parts.

5. The hottest part of the earth is near the Equator. The air gradually becomes cooler from the Equator toward either Pole, and near the Poles it is intensely cold.



#### LESSON XV.

##### MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

**T**HE axis of anything is that on which it turns, or may turn.

Pass a wire through the centre of an orange so that the orange may be turned upon it; the wire is the **axis** of the orange.

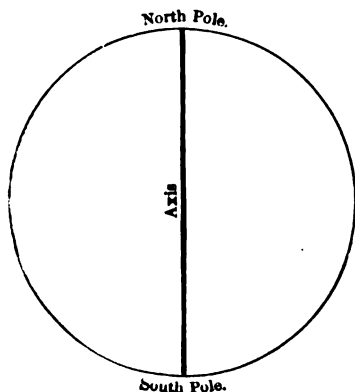
2. The **Axis of the Earth** is the line running through the centre, north and south, on which it turns.

Where are the Poles? Name each Pole. What is the Equator? Why is it so called? Where is the hottest part of the earth? Does the air become warmer, or cooler, as we approach the Poles?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XV.**—What is the axis of anything? Try the experiment with the wire and the orange. What should you call the wire? What is the axis of the earth?

3. The earth continually turns upon its **axis** as the orange is turned upon the wire, but the axis of the earth is not a real thing, like the wire in the orange.

The **Poles** are the ends of the earth's axis.



4. The earth has two **Motions**, the one on its axis, and the other round the Sun.

It turns entirely round on its axis once in 24 hours, causing day and night. It is **Day** with us when we are in the light of the sun; as the earth turns from the sun it brings us into the shade, and we have **Night**.

5. The earth moves from west to east, and this causes the sun to *appear* to move from east to west; just as, when traveling rapidly in the cars in one direction, the trees, fences, and houses appear to move rapidly in the opposite direction.

6. At the same time that the earth is turning on its axis it is also moving round the

sun. This is the **Yearly Motion** of the earth, and gives us the **change** of seasons.

The earth moves round the sun once in a little more than 365 days, which makes the **Year**.

## LESSON XVI.

### DAYS AND NIGHTS, AND SEASONS.

**T**HE days and the nights are of equal length at the Equator.

2. North or south of the Equator, they become of unequal lengths, the days being longer than the nights part of the year, and the nights longer than the days the rest of the year.

3. The days and the nights are each 12 hours long at the Equator, while at the Poles there is continuous daylight for 6 months, followed by continuous darkness for 6 months.

4. In temperate countries the year is divided into four seasons, **Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter**.

5. The weather in spring and autumn is mild and pleasant; in summer it is warm, and in winter cold.

The days are long in summer and the nights short, and in winter the nights are long and the days short.

6. In hot countries there are but two seasons, the **Wet Season** and the **Dry Season**.

7. In cold countries there are also but two seasons, a long **Winter** and a short **Summer**.

Which is real—the axis of the earth, or that of the orange? What are the ends of the earth's axis? How many motions has the earth? What are they? How many hours does it take the earth to revolve on its axis? What does this cause? When is it day? When night? In what direction does the earth move? How does the sun appear to move? Around what is the earth moving at the same time that it is turning on its axis? What does the yearly motion of the earth give us? How long is it in moving around the sun? What does this time make?

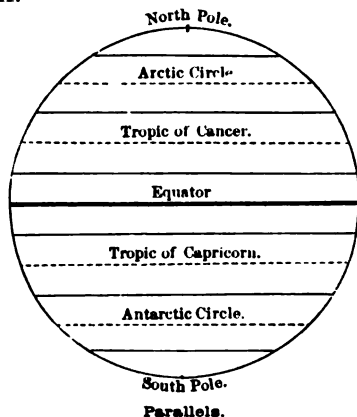
**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XVI.**—What is said of the days and the nights at the Equator? North or south of the Equator, how do they become? Which are longer—the days, or the nights? How long are the days and nights at the Equator? How long is there continuous daylight at the Poles? Continuous darkness? How many seasons have temperate countries? Name them. Describe the weather of the different seasons. Which are longer in summer—the days, or the nights? Which are longer in winter? What seasons are there in hot countries? In cold?

8. The seasons alternate in the countries north and south of the Equator. When it is summer north of the Equator, it is winter south of the Equator.

## LESSON XVII.

### PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS.

BESIDES the Equator, there are other circles supposed to be drawn upon the earth. They are shown on maps by lines drawn from east to west and from north to south.



2. Lines passing around the earth from east to west are called **Parallels**. They are so called because they are everywhere equally distant from one another.

Parallel Lines.

3. Two of the parallels are **Tropics**. The one north of the Equator is called the **Tropic of Cancer**; the one south of the Equator is called the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

When it is summer north of the Equator, what season is it south of the Equator?

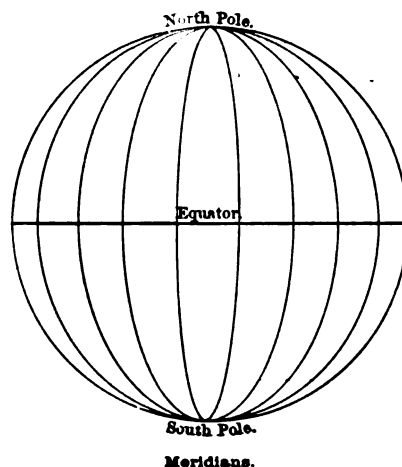
**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XVII.**—What are lines passing round the earth from east to west called? Why? Draw parallel lines on your slate. What are two of the parallels called? Which is north of the Equator? Which south?

4. Near the North Pole is a parallel called the **Arctic Circle**, and near the South Pole is one called the **Antarctic Circle**. These are called the **Polar Circles**.

5. Lines passing around the earth from north to south are called **Meridian Circles**.

6. Half of a meridian circle, or a line extending half around the earth from the North Pole to the South Pole, is called a **Meridian**.

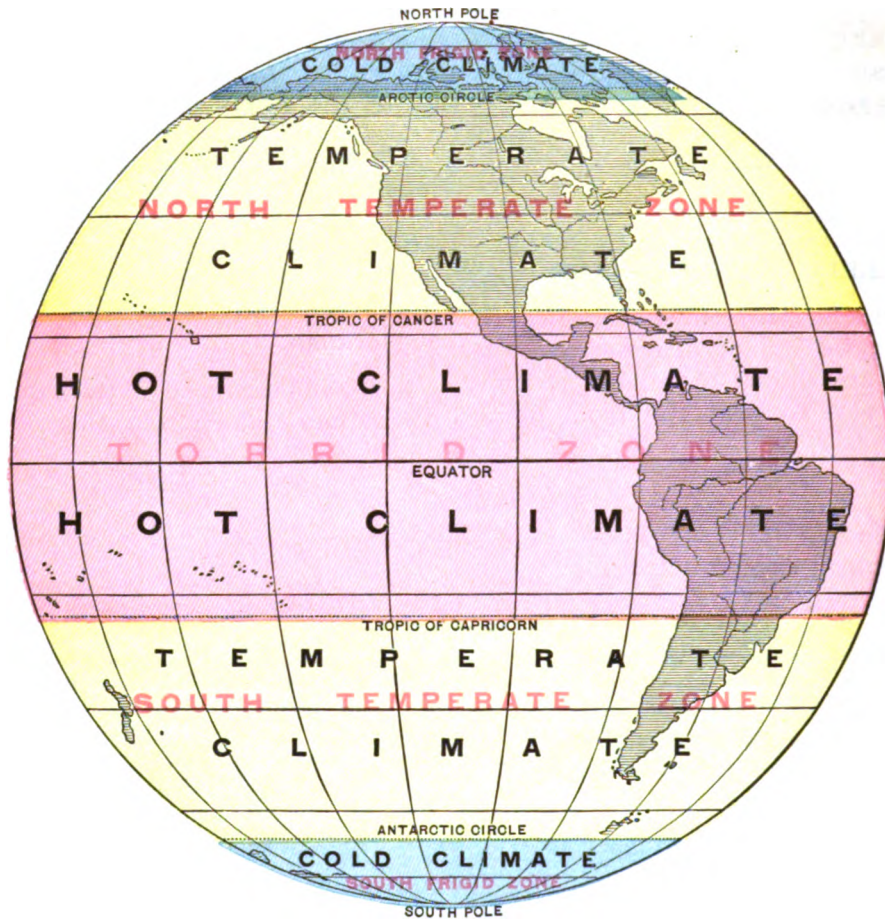
Meridians all meet at the Poles and cross the Equator at right angles.



7. These circles are imaginary lines, but we often speak of them as if they were really drawn upon the earth. They are used to assist us in measuring distance and in ascertaining the situation of places.

8. Describing the situation of a place in this manner is called giving its **Latitude** and **Longitude**, **Latitude** being its distance north or south of the Equator, and **Longitude**, its distance east or west of a meridian.

What parallel is near the North Pole? What parallel is near the South Pole? What are the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle called? What are the lines running from north to south called? Where do the meridians all meet? For what are these imaginary lines used?



### MAPS SHOWING THE DIFFERENT

#### LESSON XVIII.

#### CLIMATE.

**B**Y climate we mean the kind of **Weather** that prevails in a country, whether hot or cold, wet or dry.

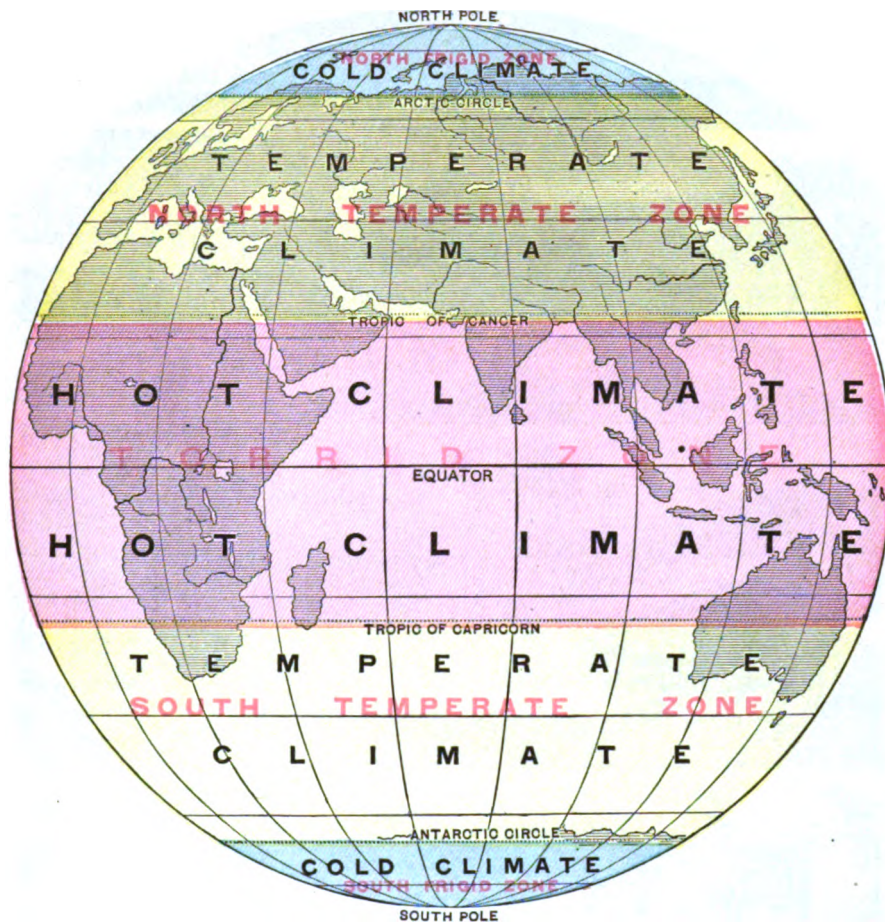
2. The countries which lie on either side of the Equator, and between the Tropics, have the sun shining on them the whole

year in the same way that it shines on us in summer. These countries, therefore, have a **Hot Climate**.

3. Countries lying north and south of the hot regions, between the Tropics and the Polar Circles, have changeable weather that as a rule is neither extremely hot nor extremely cold. These countries have a **Temperate Climate**.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XVIII.**—What do we mean by Climate? What can you say of the countries that lie on both sides of the Equator and between the Tropics?

What climate have they? What kind of weather have the countries that lie between the Tropics and the Polar Circles? What climate have they?



### CLIMATES OF THE EARTH.

4. Countries at the extreme north and south parts of the earth receive but little heat from the sun, and hence have a very **Cold Climate**. Ice and snow continue there throughout the year.

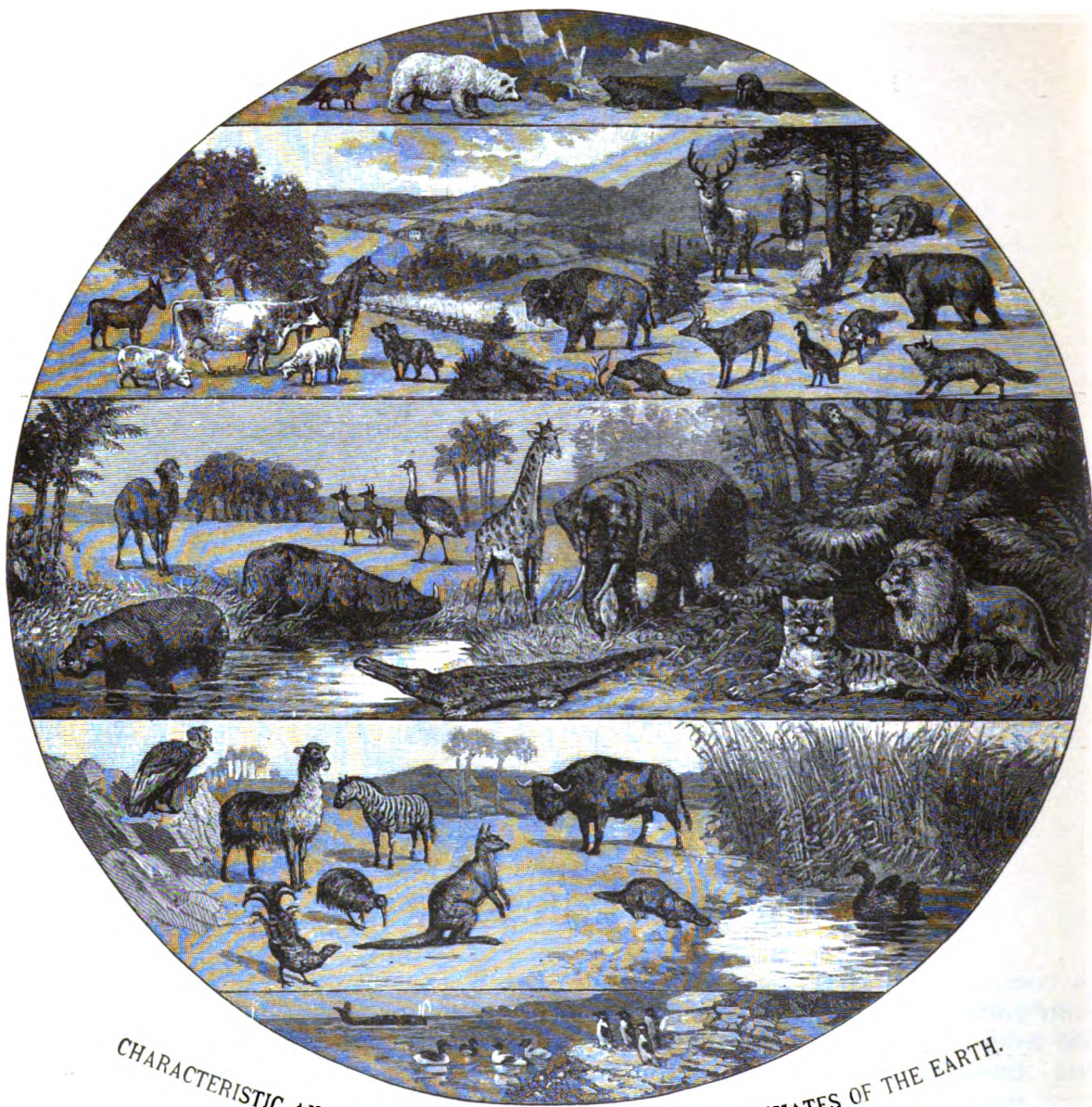
5. Climate is also affected by the height of a country. High lands in hot regions have a temperate or cold climate.

What climate have the countries at the extreme north and south of the earth? What continue there throughout the year? By what is climate affected besides by distance from the Equator? What climate have high lands in hot regions?

6. When much rain falls in a country, it has a **Wet or Moist Climate**; and when but little or no rain falls, as in deserts, the country has a **Dry Climate**.

7. A temperate climate is most healthful. A very hot climate makes people languid and indolent, and a very cold climate makes them stupid and inactive.

When has a country a wet or moist climate? When a dry climate? What kind of plains have a dry climate? What climate has the country in which you live? What climate is most healthful? How does a very hot climate affect people? A very cold climate?



CHARACTERISTIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS OF THE DIFFERENT CLIMATES OF THE EARTH.

### ANIMALS.

**Frigid Zone.**—Whale, walrus, seal, white bear, wolf, reindeer, eider-duck, goose, penguin.

**Torrid Zone.**—Lion, tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyena, giraffe, camel, antelope, monkey, crocodile, ostrich, birds, and insects.

**Temperate Zone.**—Bear, panther, wolf, fox, buffalo, bison, elk, deer, beaver, kangaroo, duck-bill, horse, zebra, cattle, sheep, swine, mule, dog, eagle, turkey, duck, swan, wild goose.

### PLANTS.

**Frigid Zone.**—Dwarf bushes and trees, lichens, mosses, snow-plant, and a few grasses.

**Torrid Zone.**—Palms (date, sago, and cocoa-nut), tree-ferns, orange, fig, pine-apple, banana, bread-fruit, banyan tree, mahogany, rosewood, india-rubber tree, ebony, coffee, spices.

**Temperate Zone.**—Oak, pine, walnut, hemlock, and other trees; wheat, oats, and other grains; cotton, sugar, tea, rice, tobacco; apples, pears, peaches, plums, berries.

## LESSON XIX.

## PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF TROPICAL CLIMATES.

**T**HE plants and animals upon the earth vary with the differences of climate. There are more kinds of plants and animals in hot climates than in cold.

2. A hot climate is said to be **Tropical** because, as you have learned, the hot countries are between the Tropics. Fruits and plants growing there are called tropical fruits and plants.

3. Fruits suitable for food grow in abundance in tropical climates, as the **Bread-Fruit, Dates, Bananas, and Oranges**. There also grow **Rice, Yams, and Millet**, and all the finest **Spices**.

4. Many kinds of trees grow to a great size, as the **Banyan Tree**; and the wood of some kinds is very beautiful, as **Mahogany, Rosewood, and Ebony**.

5. In a climate which is hot and moist the forests are dense masses of trees, flowers, and creeping plants through which it is almost impossible to pass.

6. In hot regions wild animals are most numerous and most ferocious. Among them are the savage beasts of prey, such as the **Lion, the Tiger, and the Hyena**.

7. The **Antelope** and the **Giraffe** are noted for their grace and beauty; the **Elephant**

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XIX.**—In what climate are plants and animals most numerous? Why is a hot climate said to be tropical? What are fruits and plants growing there called? Name some tropical fruits that are suitable for food. Name some other things that grow there. What can you say of the trees in hot climates? Of the wood of some of them? Describe the forests of a hot climate which is also moist. What animals are most numerous in hot regions? Name some of the beasts of prey. What animals are noted for grace and beauty? What for great size and usefulness? Where are the largest and most beautiful birds found?

is noted for its great size, and the **Camel** for its usefulness. The largest and most beautiful **Birds** are found in tropical countries.

## LESSON XX.

## PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF TEMPERATE CLIMATES.

**A**LL kinds of grain, as **Wheat, Corn, and Rye**, grow in temperate climates; also grasses and garden vegetables.

2. Here are found the most valuable timber trees, as the **Oak, the Pine, and the Cedar**; and some of the finest fruits, as **Apples, Pears, Peaches, and Berries** of every variety.

3. The change from one climate to another is very gradual, and many kinds of plants that especially belong to a particular climate are also found in those bordering on it.

4. **Rice, Cotton, and the Sugar-Cane** are found in the warmest parts of the temperate regions, though they more generally grow in the hot climates.

5. Among the principal wild animals of a temperate climate are the **Grizzly Bear, the Buffalo, and the Deer**.

6. Animals can usually live only in the climate for which they are by nature adapted. The white bear cannot endure excessive heat, nor can the lion and the tiger live amidst snow and ice.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XX.**—In what climate do grains grow? Name some of the grains. What kind of trees grow in a temperate climate? Name some of them. Name some of the fruits. Why are plants that belong to a particular climate often found in those bordering on it? Name some plants that grow in the warmest parts of temperate regions. Name the principal wild animals of a temperate climate. What animals live in nearly all parts of the earth?

7. The domestic animals, however, as the **Horse**, the **Cow**, and the **Dog**, are found in nearly all parts of the earth, but are most numerous in a temperate climate.

### LESSON XXI.

#### PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF COLD CLIMATES.

**T**HE plants of cold climates are very few and small. On the snow is sometimes found a very small red or orange-colored plant, called the **Snow Plant**.

2. During the short summer, **Mosses** and **Lichens** and some **Grasses** spring up. The only trees are stunted **Birches** and **Willows**, which are often but a few inches in height. Grains and fruits cannot ripen, on account of the severe cold.

3. The **Reindeer** and the fierce **White Bear** are the largest of the land animals. The **Ermine**, the **Sable**, and the **Polar Fox** furnish valuable furs,

4. The seas abound with **Seals** and **Sea-Otters**. There also are found the **Whale**, the **Walrus**, and immense numbers of small fishes.

5. The birds are so numerous that in some places many acres of ground are covered with their nests, and in other places

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XXI.**—What is said of the plants of cold climates? Describe the snow plant. What spring up during the short summer? What trees are there? Why will not grains and fruits ripen? Name the largest land animals. Name such as furnish furs. Name some animals that are found in the sea. What can you say of the number of birds? Of their plumage? Where do they make their nests?

thousands of nests are hidden in the crevices of rocky cliffs.

6. The plumage of these birds is not brilliant, but is remarkably plentiful, soft, and warm, like that of the **Eider-Duck**.

### LESSON XXII.

#### RACES OF MEN.

**I**F we should travel through all the countries of the earth, we should find several different kinds of people.

2. You all know there are **White People** and **Black People**. In many parts of our country are **Red People**, and beyond the seas, in some countries, are **Brown People**, and in others **Yellow People**.



White People.

3. These different kinds of people are called **Races of Men**, and the five races differ quite as much in manner of living as in appearance.

4. Most of the people of the **White Race** cultivate the ground, engage in trade, build fine houses, and live more comfortably than the people of any other race. They have excellent **Laws**, and have many **Books** and **Schools**.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XXII.**—What different kinds of people have you seen? Where shall we find red people? Where brown or yellow people? What are the different kinds of people called? How do they differ? What can you say of the people of the white race? Mention a law that you think is good.



Black People.



Brown People.

5. The native country of the **Black Race** is beyond the ocean, and from there black people were brought to this country.

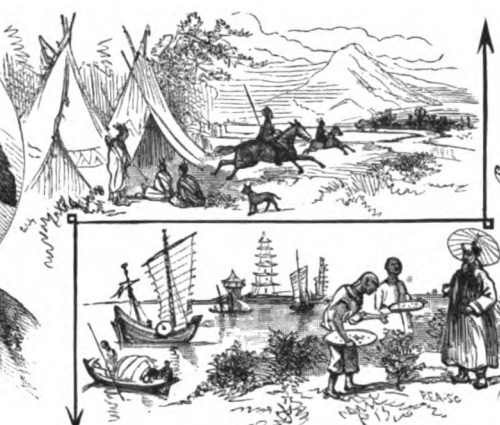
6. At home they live in rude huts and obtain their food by cultivating the soil, but in our country many of them are intelligent and educated.

8. Almost all the **Brown Race** live near the coast or on islands and are great sailors, navigating the ocean in large canoes with sails and oars.

9. The people of the **Yellow Race** are next to those of the white race in learning and in comfortable living.



Red People.



Yellow People.

7. The people of the **Red Race** are called **Indians**. They usually live in huts or tents, and obtain most of their food by hunting and fishing.

10. The yellow people are principally **Chinese and Japanese**. They make many beautiful and singular things, and have many strange customs.

Where is the native country of the black race? How do the black people live in their native country? What can you say of many of them here? What are the people of the red race called? How do they live?

Where do almost all the brown race live? What are their principal occupations? What race is next to the white race in learning? Name the principal peoples of the yellow race.

## LESSON XXIII.

## STATES OF SOCIETY.

**T**HE various races of men differ greatly, as you have learned, in regard to knowledge and manner of living. For this reason they are sometimes divided into four classes: **Savage, Barbarous, Half Civilized, and Civilized.**

2. **Savages** are the lowest and most degraded class. The Indians and most of the negro tribes are savages.

3. **Barbarous Tribes** have more knowledge and skill than savages. Some of the white and yellow races, and all of the brown race, are of this class.

4. **Savage and barbarous tribes** are almost always engaged in war. They have few cities, towns, or regular dwelling-places.

5. **The Half-Civilized People** are much more advanced than the savage and barbarous tribes.

6. Many of this class live in cities and towns and know something of the useful arts; but they make little progress in knowledge, and are far behind civilized people. They belong almost wholly to the yellow race. The Chinese are but half civilized.

7. **Civilized People** are more powerful and more advanced in knowledge than any others. Their influence extends to every part of the earth, and they obtain for themselves the productions and luxuries of every country and of all climates. Almost all civilized people belong to the white race.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XXIII.**—Into what classes are men sometimes divided? Describe the savage class. The barbarous class. What can you say of savage and barbarous tribes? How do many half-civilized people live? To what race do they belong? What can you say of civilized people? To what race do they belong?

## LESSON XXIV.

## OCCUPATIONS.

**I**N all civilized and half-civilized countries various occupations are carried on for the purpose of obtaining materials for food and shelter. The most important of these occupations are **Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining, and Commerce.**



Commerce.

2. The people who plough the ground and prepare it for planting and sowing seeds are employed in **Agriculture.** They are called **Farmers or Planters.**

3. **Agriculture** is usually carried on in valleys and on nearly level land, because here the soil is mostly rich and easily cultivated.

4. Those who have many horses, cattle—that is, oxen and cows—or sheep, and large fields of grass for them to feed upon, are employed in **Grazing.**

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XXIV.**—For what purpose are various occupations carried on? Name the most important of these. What people are employed in agriculture? What are they called? Where is agriculture usually carried on? Why? Can you name some kind of seed that farmers sow?



Lumbering.

5. Horses, cattle, and sheep are called **Live-Stock**. Almost all farmers raise live-stock to some extent.

6. Those who cut down trees and prepare the wood for building houses, ships, etc., are employed in **Lumbering**.

7. Lumbering is carried on most extensively in those parts of the country that are still covered with forests.

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## LESSON XXV. OCCUPATIONS.

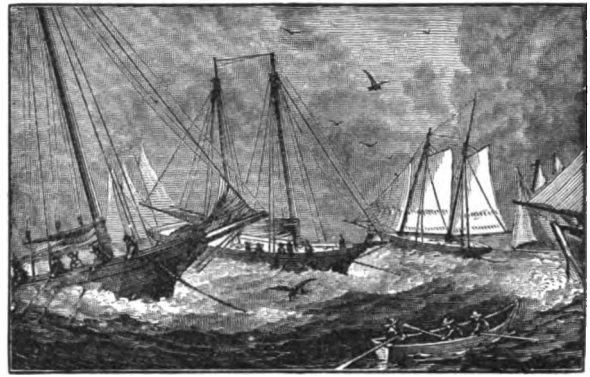
(Continued.)

**P**EOPLE who dig in the earth to procure coal, iron, gold, and many other things, are employed in **Mining**. Mining is generally followed in mountainous districts.

2. People who make things such as cloth, carriages, hats, and shoes are employed in **Manufactures**. "To manufacture" means to make by hand or by machinery.

Who are employed in grazing? What are horses, cattle, and sheep called? What people are employed in lumbering? In what part of the country is lumbering carried on most extensively?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson XXV.**—Who are employed in mining? Where is mining generally followed? What people are employed in manufactures? Name some article



Fishing in the Ocean.

3. **Manufacturing** is carried on most extensively in large cities, by means of machinery driven by steam-power. Many manufactories, however, are placed in the hilly parts of the country, near rivers and forests, and where rivers have fall enough to furnish water-power.

4. **Fishing** is an important occupation, because it supplies food and many other things that are valuable to man. The places where it is followed are called **Fisheries**.

5. People who exchange the goods that are produced in one place for those of another place are employed in **Commerce**.

6. The exchange of goods between parts of the same country is called **Domestic Commerce**; the exchange of goods between different countries is called **Foreign Commerce**.

7. Goods that are *brought into* a country are called **Imports**; goods that are *sent out* of a country are called **Exports**.

that is manufactured. What does "to manufacture" mean? Where is manufacturing most extensively carried on? Name some of the reasons. Why is fishing an important occupation? What are the places called where fishing is carried on? Who are employed in commerce? What is domestic commerce? What is foreign commerce? What are goods that are brought into a country called? What are goods that are sent out of a country called?

## PART II.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTRIES.

#### THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

##### LESSON I.

**T**HE entire surface of the earth is usually represented by two maps, called **Maps of the Hemispheres**. One is named the **Eastern Hemisphere**; the other, the **Western Hemisphere**. The land in the Western Hemisphere is called the **Western Continent**; the Eastern Hemisphere includes the **Eastern Continent** and **Australia**.

2. The **Western Continent** is often called the **New World**, because it was discovered and settled by white men only a few hundred years ago.

3. This continent is long and somewhat narrow. It is nearly divided by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into two parts of about equal size, called **North America** and **South America**.

4. These divisions are connected by a narrow isthmus, and also partially by groups of islands. They are both wedge-shaped, with the broadest part toward the north.

5. The coast-line of **North America** is very irregular. Many great gulfs and bays indent the land, and many peninsulas and capes extend into the sea.

6. The coast-line of **South America** is more regular. There are no great gulfs or bays, and no part of the land extends far into the sea.

7. **Asia**, which is part of the Eastern Continent, extends a short distance into the Western Hemisphere, and is separated from North America by a narrow strait.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—By what maps is the entire surface of the earth usually represented? What continent does each map contain? Why is the Western Continent often called the New World? Can any one tell who discovered the New World? What is the shape of this continent? How is it divided? What are the divisions called? How are they connected? What is the shape of both North America and South America? What part of the wedge is toward the north? Draw a wedge upon your slate. What can you say of the coast-line of North America? What can you say of the coast-line of South America? What part of the Eastern Continent extends into the Western Hemisphere?

#### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP

##### OF THE

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

##### LESSON I.

How much of the earth's surface is represented by the Western Hemisphere? *Ans. One-half.* What great body of land is in this hemisphere?

What ocean is north of the Western Continent? What ocean is east? West? What ocean is near the south pole?

What is the northern part of the Western Continent called? The southern part? What isthmus connects North America and South America? In what part of North America is Greenland?

What island is east of North America? What islands form a partial connection between North America and South America? Near what pole is Victoria Land? In what direction from South America are the islands of New Zealand? In what direction from North America are the Hawaiian Islands?

What islands form a partial connection between North America and Asia? In what ocean are the islands of New Zealand?

What large bay is in North America? What gulf? What strait separates North America from Asia? What oceans does this strait connect?



## THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

### LESSON I.

**T**HE Eastern Continent is often called the **Old World**, because many powerful nations existed there and passed away before another continent was known.

2. The Eastern Continent is, like the Western, nearly divided into two parts, connected by a narrow isthmus.

3. The northern part is much larger than the southern, and includes **Europe** and **Asia**. The southern part, which consists of **Africa**, is wedge-shaped, like South America.

4. The northern part has a very irregular coast and is remarkable for its large peninsulas. The southern part is much more even in its outline.

5. South-east from Asia, in the Pacific Ocean, are many islands, lying alone or in groups, that form the greater part of **Oceanica**.

6. Oceanica also includes the continent of **Australia**. A part of Oceanica lies in the Western Hemisphere.

7. The greater part of the Eastern Continent lies north of the equator. In both hemispheres more than half the land is north of the equator.

8. North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica are called **Grand Divisions**.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—What is the Eastern Continent often called? How is it like the Western Continent? Which is the larger part? What does it include? What shape has the southern part? Of what does it consist? Can you see any resemblance between the Eastern and Western Continents in outline?

What form Oceanica? What does it include? Is the greater part of the Eastern Continent north or south of the Equator? Where is most of the land in both hemispheres? Name the Grand Divisions.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP

OF THE

## EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

### LESSON I.

How much of the surface of the earth is represented by the Eastern Hemisphere? What great body of land is in this hemisphere? Is the Eastern Continent nearer the North Pole or the South Pole? What great circle crosses Africa? What land is near the South Pole?

In what part of the Eastern Continent is Europe?  
*Ans. The north-western part.* In what part is Asia? Africa? Which of these divisions is a great peninsula? Which two have an irregular coast? By what isthmus are Africa and Asia connected?

What ocean is north of the Eastern Continent? What ocean is east? South? West? What ocean lies around the South Pole?

What group of islands is west of Europe? What island is east of Africa? What continent is south-east of Asia? What group of islands is east of Asia?

### LESSON II.

What sea is between Europe and Africa? Of what ocean is this sea a part? What sea and what bay are south of Asia? Of what ocean are these a part? What sea is south-east of Asia? Of what ocean is this a part?

In what direction from Asia is Oceanica? In what direction from the Eastern Continent is the Pacific Ocean? The Atlantic Ocean? The Arctic Ocean? The Indian Ocean?

On what two oceans would you sail in going from Europe to Australia? Along the western coast of what country? How would you go by water from the Isthmus of Suez to the British Islands? How would you go by land from Europe to Africa? By water? On what two oceans would you sail in going from the Japan Islands to Madagascar?

Spell the following words: Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceanica, Indian.



## THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



Wreck at Sea.

## THE OCEANS.

### LESSON I.

**T**HE five principal divisions of the Great Sea, you remember, are called **Oceans**.

2. The **Pacific Ocean** is the largest. It lies west of America and extends to Asia. This ocean was named **Pacific**—which means “tranquil”—because the early navigators thought it was not so subject to storms as the other oceans.

3. The **Atlantic Ocean** lies east of America and extends to Europe and Africa. Many vessels are constantly crossing and recrossing this ocean from North America to Europe, and to the islands lying toward the south. Vessels go every year to the North Atlantic to catch whales, and sometimes thence to the **Arctic Ocean**.

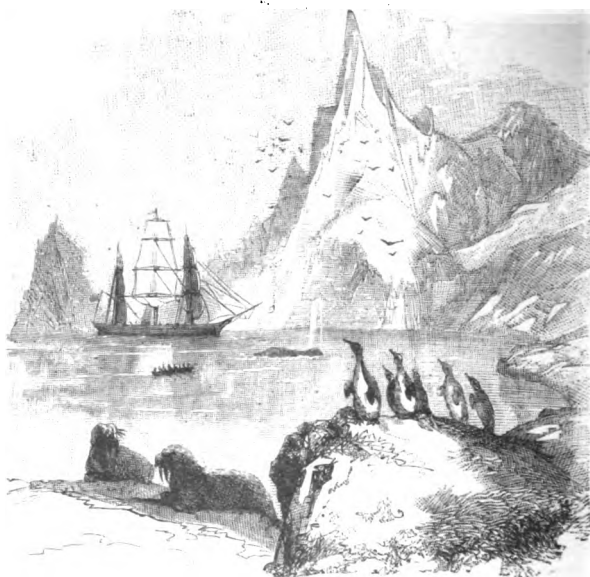
**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—How many principal divisions of the Great Sea are there? What are they called? Which is largest? Where is the Pacific Ocean? Why is it called Pacific? Where is the Atlantic Ocean? What can you say of the travel on the Atlantic Ocean?

4. The **Arctic Ocean** is the most northern. It is small and almost enclosed by land. There ice is on the water all the year. In summer, however, the ice softens a little and breaks up in great cakes, or in huge masses called ice floes.

5. Many persons think there is an open sea about the North Pole, but this is not yet proved.

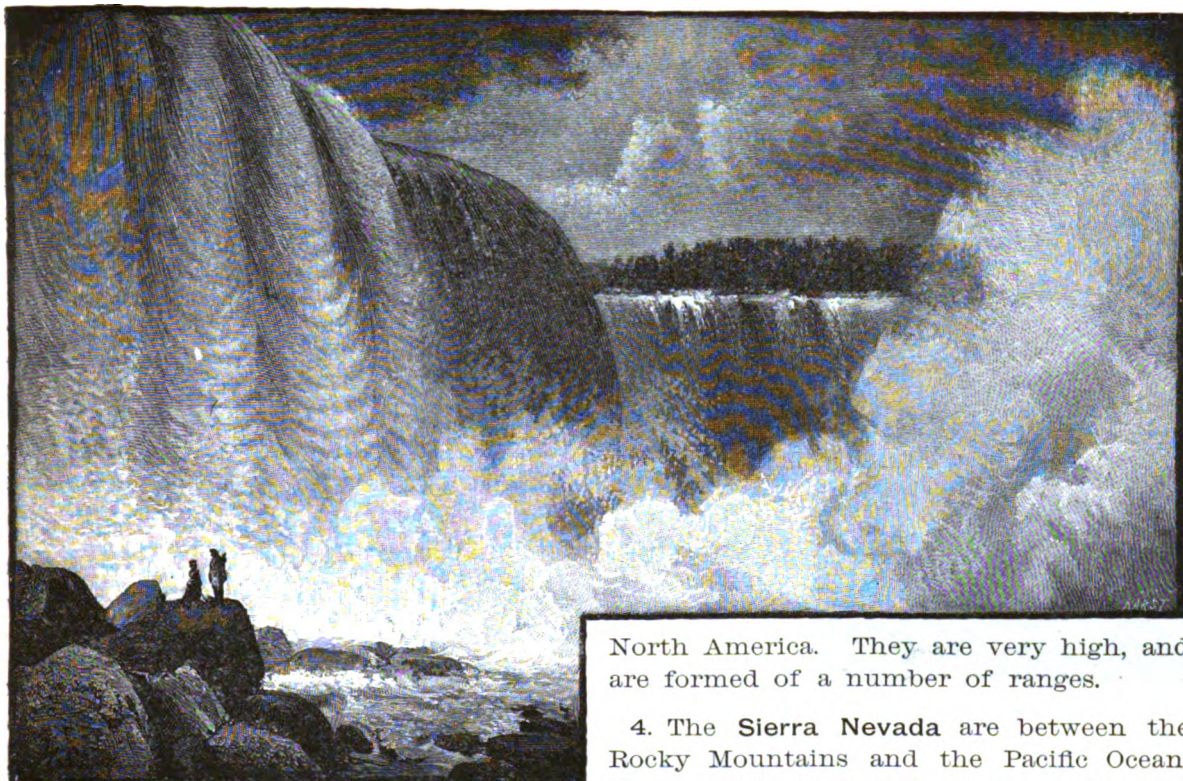
6. The **Antarctic Ocean** is the most southern, and is also frozen all the year. There is very little land near it. None but a few bold navigators have ever visited this ocean. They found small bodies of land, which are barren and uninhabited.

7. The **Indian Ocean** lies south of Asia and between Africa and Australia. This is a warm ocean, and many vessels cross it in going to the islands of **Oceania**.



Scene in the Arctic Ocean.

For what purpose do vessels go to the North Atlantic and to the Arctic Ocean? What can you say of the Arctic Ocean? Which is the most southern ocean? What can you say of this ocean? Where is the Indian Ocean? Is this a warm or a cold ocean?



Niagara Falls.

## NORTH AMERICA.

### LESSON I.

**N**ORTH AMERICA lies wholly north of the equator, extending from near the equator to the Arctic Ocean.

2. This country has three principal mountain systems—the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the Appalachian Mountains, sometimes called “The Alleghanies.”

3. The Rocky Mountains extend near the western border, along the whole length of

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—Where is North America? What are the principal mountain chains of North America? Where are the Rocky Mountains? How are they formed? What mountains are between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast? What can you say of

North America. They are very high, and are formed of a number of ranges.

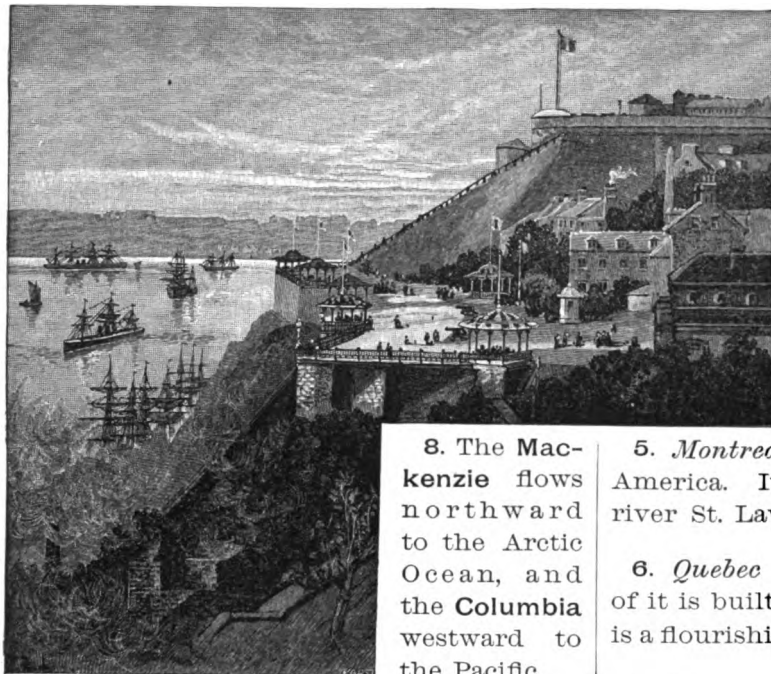
4. The Sierra Nevada are between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They contain many lofty peaks, and in the valleys of these mountains are rich mines of gold, silver, and other valuable minerals.

5. The Appalachian Mountains extend along a portion of the eastern coast. This system is much shorter and less elevated than the systems of the western coast, and is formed of many short ranges that have received different names. These mountains contain great quantities of coal and iron.

6. North America has many large rivers. The **Mississippi**, which is the largest, flows southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

7. The **St. Lawrence** flows from the Great Lakes eastward to the Atlantic Ocean.

them? Where are the Appalachian Mountains? How do they differ from the mountains on the western coast? What do they contain? What is the largest river of North America? In what direction does it flow? In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow?



View of Quebec.

9. These four rivers rise near the same place, though they flow to opposite and distant points, and, with their branches, drain the greater part of North America.

## LESSON II.

**N**ORTH AMERICA is divided into many countries, of which the most important is the **United States**.

2. This country occupies the middle part of North America, and extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

In what direction does the Mackenzie River flow? The Columbia? What can you say of these four rivers?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—What is the most important country of North America? In what part of North America is the United States? What country is north of the United States? What can you say of it? What name is given to the greater part of this coun-

8. The **Mackenzie** flows northward to the Arctic Ocean, and the **Columbia** westward to the Pacific.

5. *Montreal* is the largest city of British America. It is built on an island in the river St. Lawrence.

6. *Quebec* is strongly fortified, and part of it is built on a high, rocky bluff. *Toronto* is a flourishing town. *Ottawa* is the capital.

7. The capital of a country is the place where the laws of that country are made.

8. The French people were the first settlers of Canada, and many of the present inhabitants are of French descent.

9. **British Columbia** first attracted settlers on account of the gold that was found there. *Victoria* is the capital.

10. The inhabitants of the northern part of British America are chiefly Indians and Esquimaux, with a few white fur-traders.

11. The Esquimaux inhabit the extreme northern districts. They are a filthy, ignorant people, who live in huts made of ice and dress in the skins of beasts.

try? What can you say of Montreal? Of Quebec? Of Toronto? What city is the capital of Canada?

What is the capital of a country? Who were the first settlers of Canada? What first attracted settlers to British Columbia? What city is the capital and principal town? Who inhabit the northern part of British America? What can you say of the Esquimaux? Why do they live upon animal food?



Esquimaux Attacking the White Bear.

12. The white bear, seal, and walrus furnish the Esquimaux with food and clothing as well as with fuel and light.

13. The walrus is like a large seal, and is sometimes eighteen feet in length, with tusks three feet long. The white bear is a ferocious creature, yet the Esquimaux, armed only with spears, do not fear to attack it.

### LESSON III.

**N**ORTH-WEST of British America is a cold country called **Alaska** that formerly belonged to Russia, but has since been purchased by the United States.

Many valuable furs are annually collected there. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant, and there are rich gold fields.

2. The Peninsula of Alaska, which is a part of this country, is inhabited by a race of savages, who live in underground dwellings.

3. **Greenland** and **Iceland** belong to Denmark, and are called **Danish America**.

4. **Greenland** is mostly covered with a thick sheet of ice and snow. The inhabitants live along the coasts, and consist of Esquimaux and a few white people.

**QUESTIONS.**—Lesson III.—What country is north-west of British America? What are collected there annually? What can you say about the inhabitants of Alaska? What countries of North America belong to Denmark? What can you say of Greenland? Of Iceland?

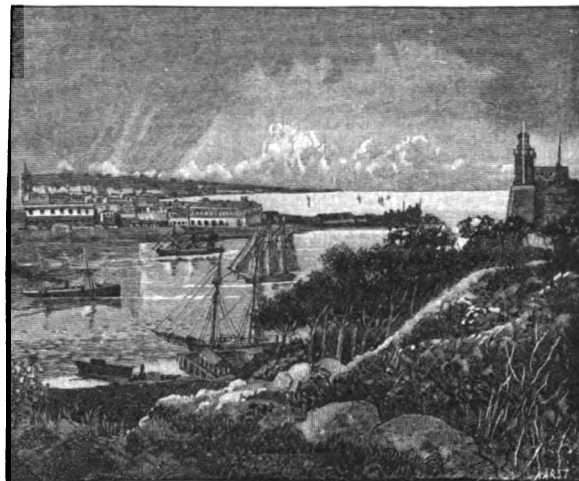
5. **Iceland** has many volcanoes and hot springs. The inhabitants came originally from Europe, and are a moral, well-educated people.

6. **Mexico** and **Central America** lie south of the United States. The interior of these countries consists of lofty mountain ranges, with high plains, called **Table-Lands**, lying between them.

7. The interior has a healthful and delightful climate and is thickly settled; the coasts are low, hot, and unhealthful. There are many fine cities, of which the *City of Mexico* is the largest.

8. The **West Indies** are an important group of islands between North and South America. They are very fertile, and produce sugar, coffee, spices, and fruits.

9. **Cuba** is the largest island, and contains the beautiful city of *Havana*. Porto Rico belongs to the United States.



Entrance to the Harbor of Havana.

What can you say of the interior of Mexico and Central America? Of the climate? Which is the largest city of Mexico? Where are the West Indies? What do they produce? Which is the largest island? What city does it contain?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

What ocean bounds North America on the north? On the east? What gulf on the south? What ocean on the west?

Where is the Isthmus of Panama? What does it connect? Where is Bering Strait? What does it separate? What oceans does it connect? Where is the Arctic Archipelago?

Along the coast of what ocean do the Appalachian Mountains extend? Where are the Rocky Mountains? The Sierra Nevada? Which chain is nearest the Pacific Ocean? Which extends farthest north? Farthest south? Where is Mount St. Elias?

What great island is north-east of North America? Where is Iceland? Where is Newfoundland? In what direction from North America are the West Indies? Name the largest of the West Indies. The next largest. What island is south-west of British America? In what ocean is it?

What peninsula is in the south-eastern part of British America? In the south-eastern part of the United States? In the south-eastern part of Mexico? In the western part of Mexico? Where is the peninsula of Alaska?

### LESSON II.

What cape forms the southern extremity of Greenland? What cape forms the southern extremity of the Peninsula of California? Of Florida? Of Nova Scotia? Where is Cape Mendocino? Which is the most western cape of North America? Where is it?

Where is the Arctic Ocean? The Atlantic Ocean? The Pacific Ocean?

What sea is south of the West Indies? What gulf is between British America and Newfoundland? Where is the Gulf of Mexico? What countries border on this gulf? What gulf in the western part of Mexico?

What two bays in the northern part of North America? Which of them is farthest north? Where is Davis' Strait?

What river flows into the Arctic Ocean? Name the great lakes that lie between British America and the United States. Name the one that is wholly in the United States. What river is connected with these lakes? Into what gulf does it flow?

What great river flows into the Gulf of Mexico? What branches has it on the west? What on the east? What rivers of the United States are west of the Rocky Mountains? Where is Fraser River? Where is the Yukon River? Into what body of water does the Albany River flow? Where is the Rio Grande?

### LESSON III.

In what direction is Greenland from British America? In what part of British America is Nova Scotia? British Columbia? Manitoba? Ontario? Quebec? Labrador? What country is south of British America? What country is south of the United States? What is the most southern country of North America?

What is the capital of British America? On what river are Quebec and Montreal? Where is Halifax? Victoria? New Westminster? What is the capital of the United States? Of Mexico?

Of what cold country is Reikiavik the capital? Where is Lichtenfels? Havana? Vera Cruz?

What country belonging to the United States lies north-west of British America? What island in the West Indies belongs to the United States?

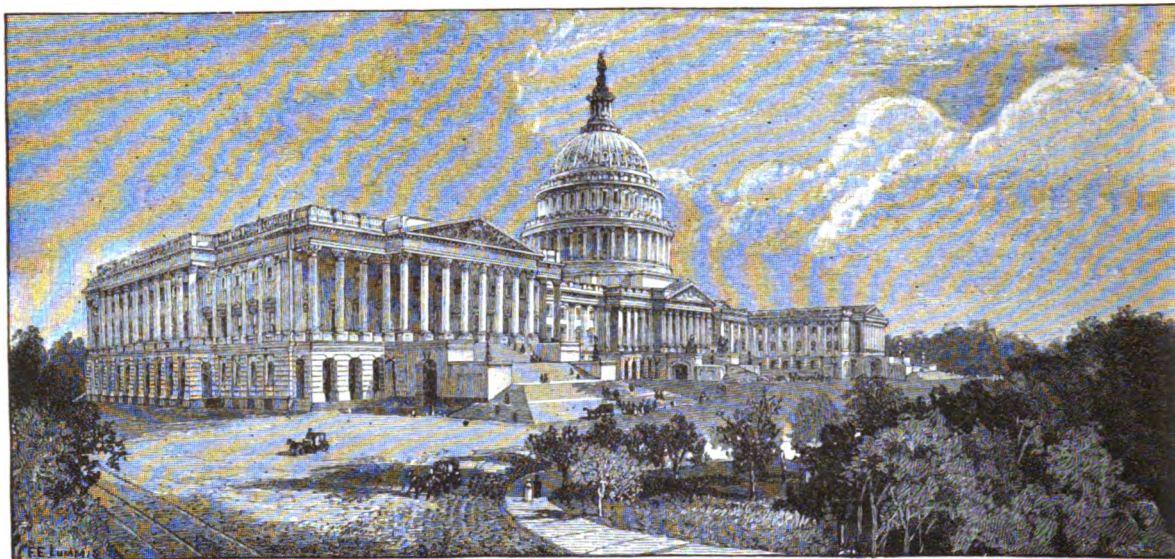
On what ocean would a vessel sail in going from New York to Cuba? On what gulf in going from Cuba to New Orleans? Through what strait would you sail to go from the Arctic into the Pacific Ocean?

Spell the following words: United States, Washington, Assiniboia, Mexico, Vancouver, Greenland, St. Lawrence, Lichtenfels, Reikiavik.

What is the meaning of Reikiavik?

NOTE.—All questions as to the meaning of words may be answered from the Vocabulary at the end of the book.





The Capitol at Washington.

## THE UNITED STATES.

### LESSON I.

**T**HE United States occupies the middle part of North America. It has therefore a temperate climate, being equally removed from the burning heat of the south and the extreme cold of the north.

The United States is one of the most powerful and important countries in the world.

2. The Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains extend entirely across this country; the Appalachian Mountains are almost wholly included within it.

3. The country between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains is a vast plain. Part of this plain, through which the Mississippi River and its numerous branches

flow, is called the *Mississippi Valley*. This is one of the most fertile regions in the world.

4. The country sloping from the Appalachian Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean is thickly settled, and contains many large and important cities.

5. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast is the chief gold region of America.

6. The United States, although wholly within a temperate region, includes a great variety of climate.

7. Grains are raised in all parts of the country, and in the southern part sugarcane, cotton, and many tropical fruits.

8. The inhabitants are principally white people, but there are also many negroes and Indians, and some Chinese.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—What part of North America is occupied by the United States? What climate has it? What can you say of the power of the United States? What mountains are almost wholly within it? What part of this country is a vast plain? What is part of this plain called? What can you say of the Mississippi Val-

ley? What can you say of the country sloping from the Appalachian Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean? Where is the chief gold region of America? What are raised in all parts of the country? What are raised in the southern part? Of what races are the inhabitants of the United States?



The Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

## LESSON II.

**T**HIS country is called the United States because a number of states are united under one government, forming one nation.

2. When the Union was formed, there were but thirteen States. There are now *forty-five States and five Territories*, and the *District of Columbia*. There are also a number of detached possessions.

3. The **District of Columbia** contains *Washington*, the capital of the United States. Here Congress meets and the President lives.

Washington contains many fine public buildings. The engraving on the opposite page represents the Capitol, the place where Congress holds its sessions. The Smithsonian Institution is a building devoted to science.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—Why is this country called the United States? How many States were there when the Union was formed? How many are there now? How many Territories? What city is in the District of Columbia? What can you say of the public buildings in Washington? Who is the chief officer of the United States?

4. The President is the chief officer of the United States. The Congress of the United States is composed of men from every State in the Union. Its duty is to take measures and make laws to secure the welfare of the whole nation.

The laws made by Congress are called National laws, and must be obeyed by the people of all the States.

5. Each State has also laws of its own, which only the people of that State must obey. The chief officer of a State is called the Governor, and is chosen by the people of the State.

6. A Territory is usually very thinly inhabited, and the people are not permitted to choose a governor. When a Territory has a sufficient number of inhabitants, it is made a State.

Who compose the Congress of the United States? What is the duty of Congress? What are the laws made by Congress called? Who must obey them? Who must obey the laws of a State? Who is the chief officer of a State? By whom is the Governor of a State chosen? When is a Territory made a State?

## THE UNITED STATES.

For convenience of description and arrangement of the maps, the United States is divided into the following sections.

### The New England States.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Maine.           | * Massachusetts. |
| * New Hampshire. | * Rhode Island.  |
| Vermont.         | * Connecticut.   |

### The Middle Atlantic States.

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| * New York.     | * Maryland.        |
| * New Jersey.   | * Virginia.        |
| * Pennsylvania. | West Virginia.     |
| * Delaware.     | Dist. of Columbia. |

### The Southern States.

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| * North Carolina. | Mississippi. |
| * South Carolina. | Louisiana.   |
| * Georgia.        | Tennessee.   |
| Florida.          | Arkansas.    |
| Alabama.          | Texas.       |

### The Central States.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| Ohio.      | Iowa.         |
| Indiana.   | Missouri.     |
| Illinois.  | Kansas.       |
| Kentucky.  | Nebraska.     |
| Michigan.  | North Dakota. |
| Wisconsin. | South Dakota. |
| Minnesota. |               |

### The Pacific States.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| California. | Colorado. |
| Oregon.     | Montana.  |
| Washington. | Idaho.    |
| Nevada.     | Wyoming.  |
| Utah.       |           |

### The Territories.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Arizona.    | Indian.   |
| New Mexico. | Oklahoma. |
| Alaska.     |           |

### Detached Possessions.

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Hawaiian Islands.   | Porto Rico. |
| Philippine Islands. |             |

\* *Original State.* The original colonies, or States, are those that signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776

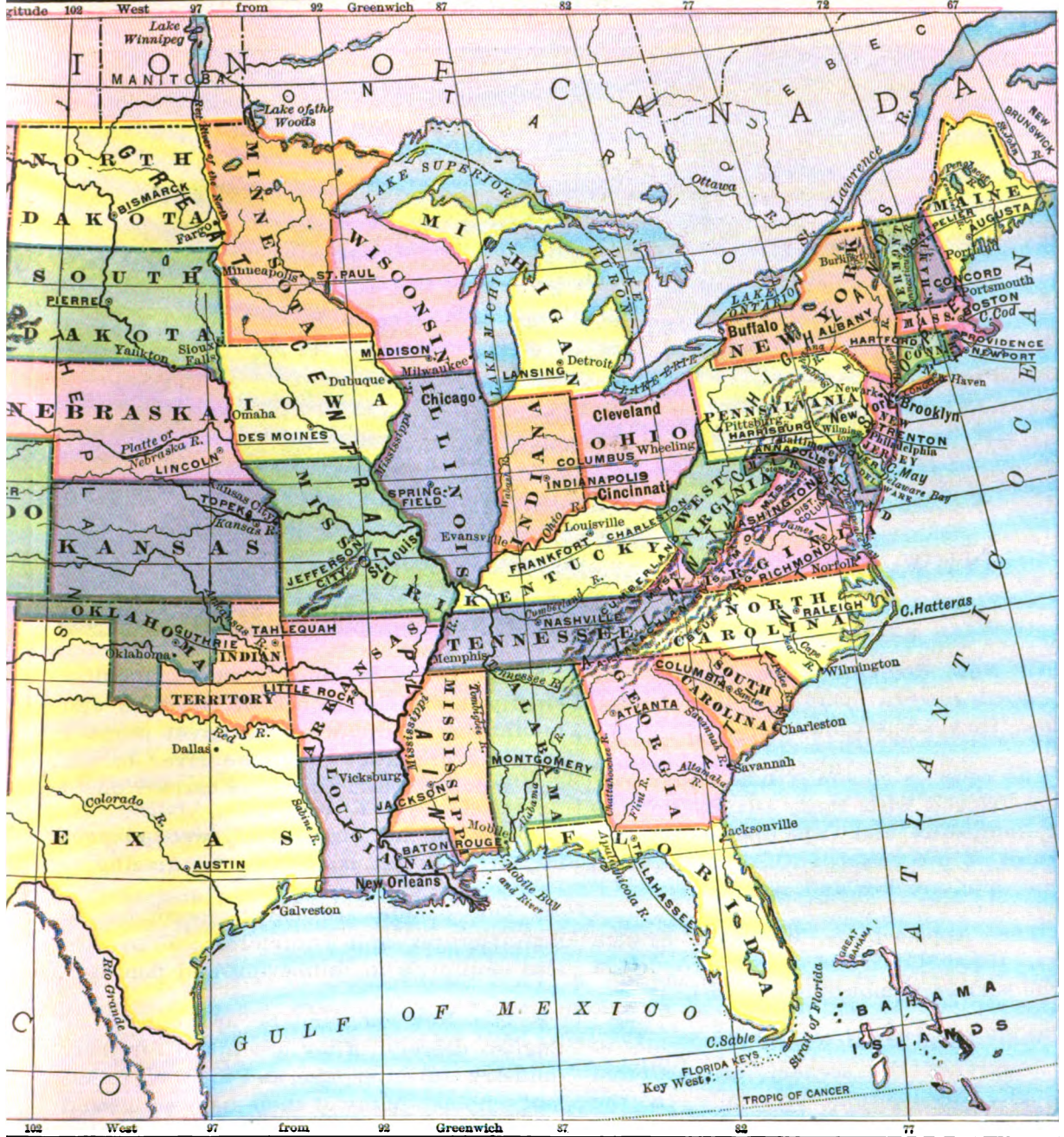


### Questions on the Map.

What country is north of the United States? What ocean is east? What gulf and country are south? What ocean is west? In what part of the United States are the Appalachian Mountains, or Atlantic Highlands? Where is the Atlantic Slope? Where are the Rocky Mountains? What mountain chains are west of the Rocky Mountains? Where

are the Basin? Where

In w Englar are th States

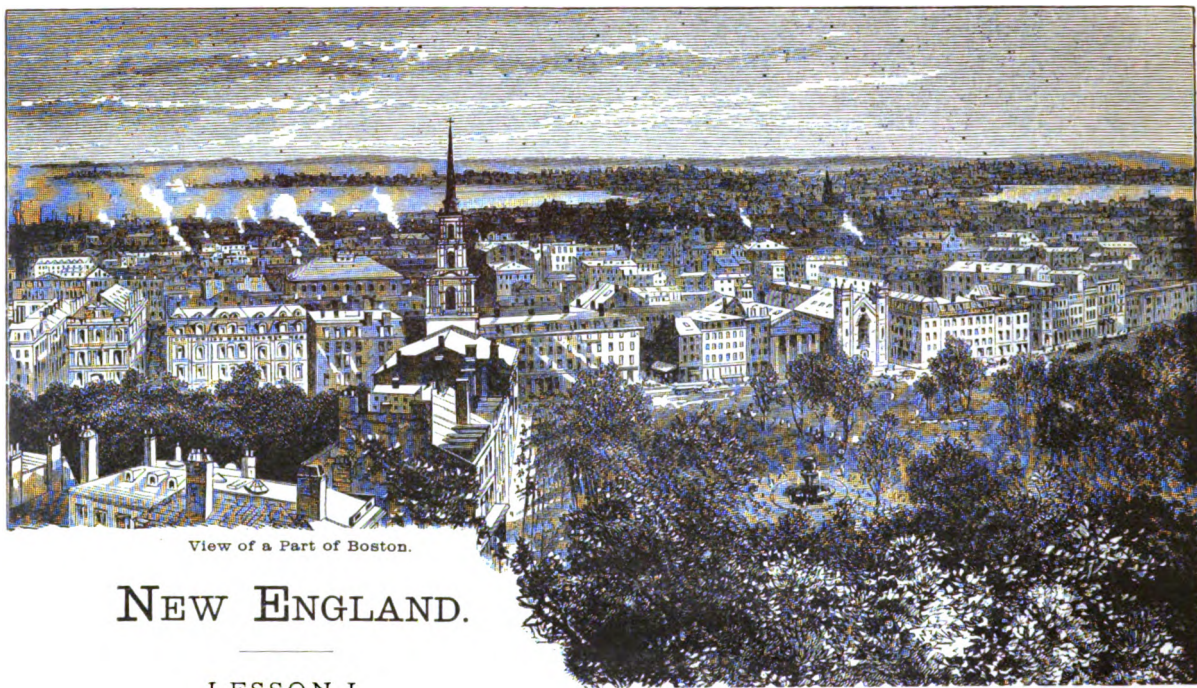


Pacific Highlands? Where is the Great Interior? The Colorado Plateau? The Great Central Plain? The Plains?

What part of the United States are the Eastern or New States? In what direction from the Eastern States are the Middle Atlantic States? In what part of the United States are the Southern States? Which States border on the

Pacific Ocean? Between what two mountain chains are the Central States? West of what great river are the Territories of the United States? What Territories border on Mexico?

In what State is New York City? Philadelphia? Baltimore? Boston? New Orleans? Cleveland? Cincinnati? St. Louis? Chicago? San Francisco? In what Territory is Santa Fe? Where is the capital of the United States?



View of a Part of Boston.

## NEW ENGLAND.

### LESSON I.

**THE** New England States occupy the north-eastern part of the United States. They are six in number.

2. The coast is generally bold and rocky, and is fringed with rocky islands, but the New Hampshire and Cape Cod shores, and portions of the coast of Rhode Island and Connecticut, are low and sandy.

3. The Appalachian Mountain System crosses these States, and a great proportion of the surface is mountainous or hilly.

4. Many small lakes, which add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, are scattered through this section, especially in the three most northern States.

5. The rivers are mostly small, and flow swiftly down the slopes of the hills and mountains to the ocean. A great number of mills are built upon the river banks, and much manufacturing is carried on.

6. The soil is not generally well adapted for farming, but is suitable for grazing.

7. The people are chiefly occupied in manufactures and commerce. Many are also employed in lumbering and fishing.

8. The New Englanders are chiefly of English descent. They are noted for their industry and enterprise, and for their excellent schools. Many of them have emigrated to the other States of the Union.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—What States occupy the north-eastern part of the United States? Describe the coast of the New England States. Which States have some sandy beaches? What mountain system crosses these States? What can you say of a great proportion of the surface? What can you say of the small lakes

that are scattered through the country? Of the rivers? What are built upon their banks? Should you suppose that farming is very profitable in these States? Why? In what are the people chiefly occupied? In what other occupations are many employed? What can you say of the New Englanders?

## LESSON II.

**M**AINE (Me.) is the most eastern of the New England States. The coast is rocky and has many good harbors. This State is settled chiefly in the southern part.

2. The northern part contains extensive pine forests. Great quantities of lumber are cut annually and floated down the rivers to the sea-ports, where much of it is used in building ships.

(A *Sea-port* is a city or town built on or near the sea-coast where there is a harbor.)

3. New Hampshire (N. H.) has many rugged mountains and beautiful lakes, and is often called "the Switzerland of America." The White Mountains are in this State. Mount Washington, the highest of them, is about a mile and a quarter high. The people are employed in farming and manufacturing.

4. Vermont (Vt.) contains a range of mountains called the Green Mountains. The valleys between these mountains are rich farming lands, and the mountain sides afford excellent pasturage. The people are chiefly employed in farming and grazing.

5. Massachusetts (Mass.) is one of the richest and most populous States in the Union. It has an extensive commerce, second only to that of New York. The manufactures are also extensive, and more people are employed in the fisheries than in any other State.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—What can you say of Maine? Of the coast? Where is Maine chiefly settled? What does the northern part contain? What can you say of the lumber? How is much of it used? What is a sea-port? What can you say of New Hampshire? What mountains are in this State? How high is Mount Washington? In what are the people employed? What mountains does Vermont contain? What can you say of the



A Cotton Manufactory.

6. *Boston* is the largest city in New England, and is one of the largest in the United States. *Plymouth* is the place where the "Pilgrims" landed, and is the oldest town in New England.

7. *Rhode Island* (R. I.) is the smallest of the United States. It contains many manufacturing villages, and great quantities of cotton and woolen goods are made.

This State is the only one which has two capitals. *Providence* is the second city in size in New England.

8. *Connecticut* (Conn.) is noted for the enterprise and ingenuity of her people, and for the great variety and extent of her manufactures.

valleys and mountain sides? In what are the people employed? What can you say of Massachusetts? What of the commerce? The manufactures? The fisheries? Of Boston? Who landed at Plymouth? Do you know anything about the Pilgrims? Which is the smallest of the United States? What does Rhode Island contain? What goods are made? How many capitals has Rhode Island? For what is Connecticut noted?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

*(With the aid of the Maps, scholars should be required to name the boundaries of each State, after each lesson on the Map of the section.)*

What ocean is south-east of the New England States? What State upon the west? What British province on the north-west? What British province is east of Maine?

Which is the most northern and eastern of the New England States? Which is the most southern and western?

What two States are north of Massachusetts? What two are south of Massachusetts?

What mountains are in New Hampshire? What mountains are in Vermont? Where is Mount Katahdin?

What island is on the coast of Maine? What two islands are south of the eastern part of Massachusetts? Where is Long Island?

Of what State is the Peninsula of Cape Cod a part? In what part of the State is this Peninsula?

What two capes are on the coast of Massachusetts? What point forms the eastern extremity of Long Island?

What three bays are on the coast of Maine? Which is the most northern of these? What bay east of Massachusetts? Between what State and island is Long Island Sound?

### LESSON II.

What lakes are in Maine? Through what rivers do their waters flow? What larger river flows into Penobscot Bay? What river is west of the Kennebec? What river forms part of the northern boundary of Maine?

What lake is in New Hampshire? What river? Through what other State does the Merrimac flow? What lakes are partly in Vermont?

What river flows across Massachusetts? Across what other State does it flow? What States does it separate? In what direction does this river flow? Into what body of water? Which of the New England States has the most rivers?

Name the cities of Maine. Which is the capital, and on what river is it?

Name the cities of New Hampshire. On what river are three of them? Which is the capital?

Name the cities of Vermont. On what river is the capital? On what lake is Burlington? Where is Rutland?

Name the cities of Massachusetts. Which is the capital? In what part of the State is it? On what bay? On what river is Lowell? Springfield? Where is Fall River?

Name the capitals of Rhode Island. The capital of Connecticut. Where is New Haven? Bridgeport?

### LESSON III.

On what river, ocean, and bay would you sail to go by water from Bangor to Boston? On what river and sound would you sail to go from Hartford to New York?

What two rivers would you cross to go in a direct line from Boston to Albany? In what State is Albany?

Tell the river and mountains you would cross to go in a direct line from Concord to Bennington. In what State is Concord? In what State is Bennington?

What is the scale of the map of the New England States? If the scale of this map is sixty miles to an inch, how far apart are two places if the distance between them, measured on the map, is two inches?

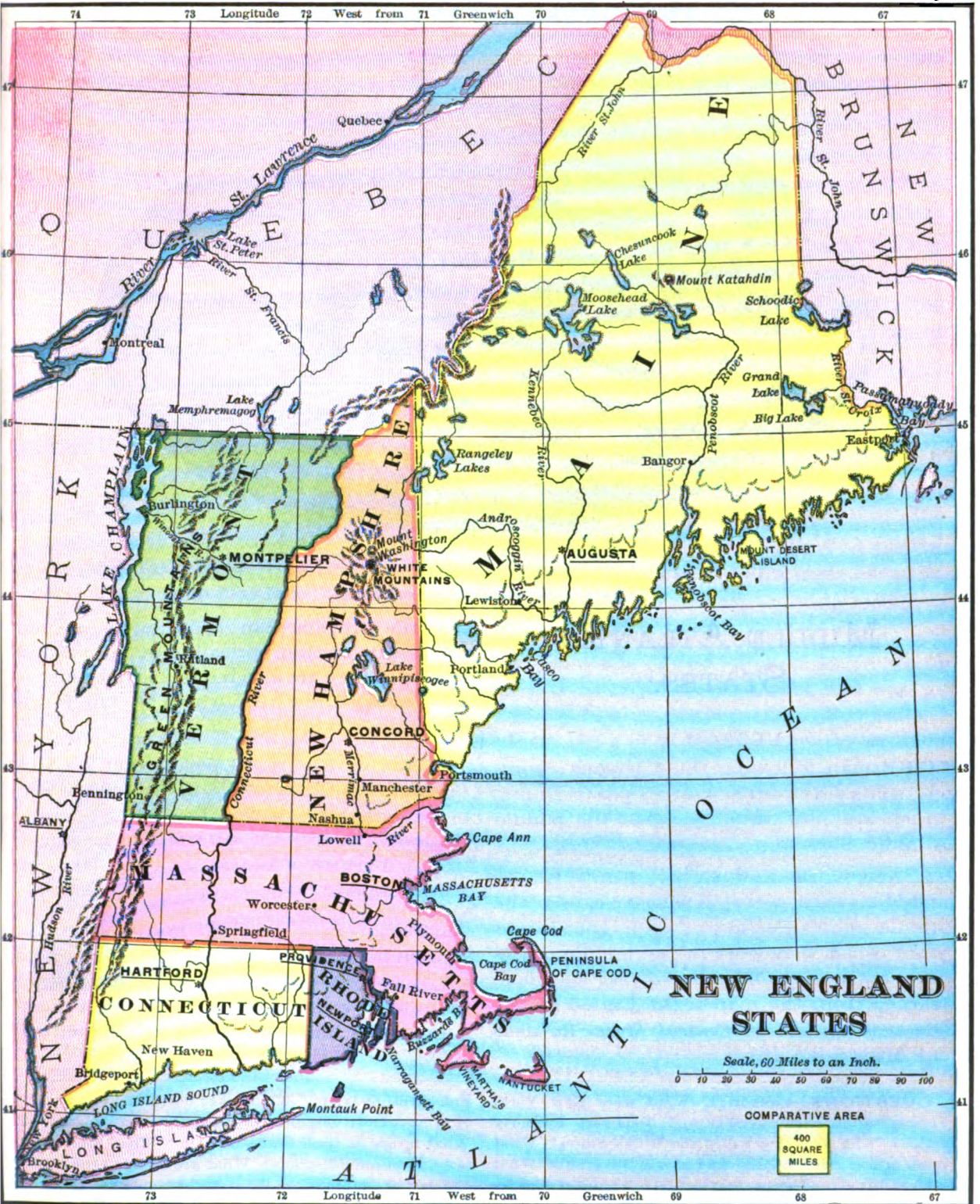
The distance from Boston to Quebec, measured on the map, is about five inches; how far is Quebec from Boston? In what direction from Boston is Quebec? In what direction from Quebec is Boston? In what direction and how far from New York is Portsmouth?

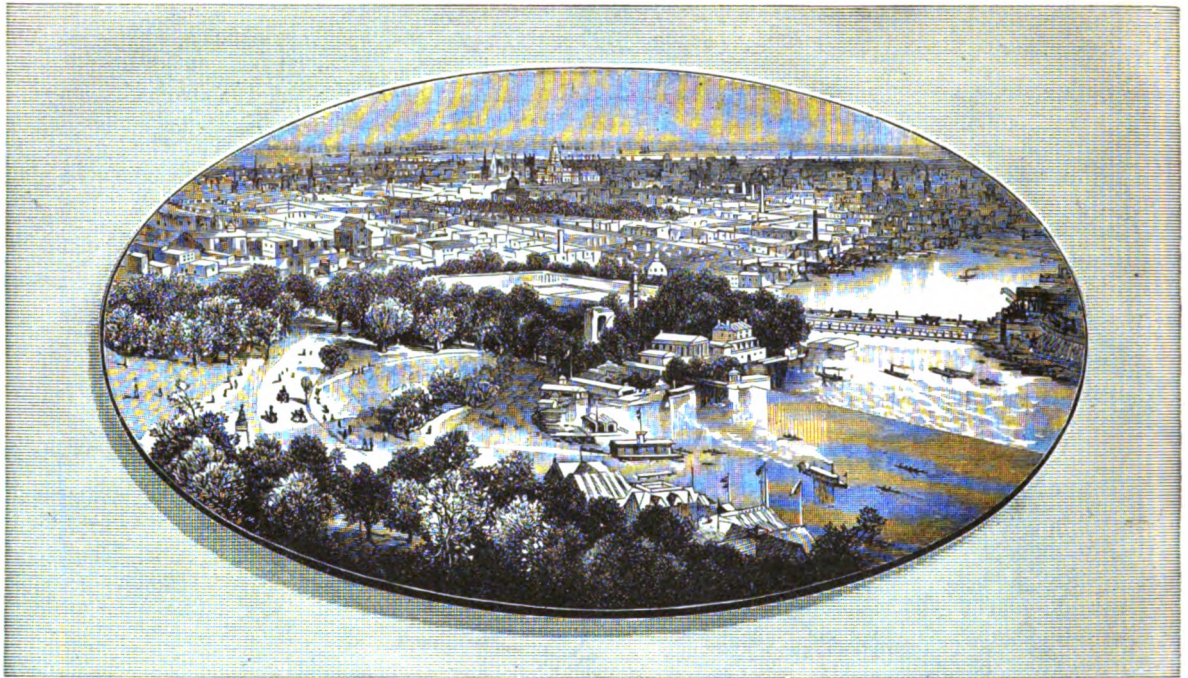
What State would you cross to go from Maine to Vermont? From New Hampshire to New York?

What State would you cross, proceeding from New Hampshire to Rhode Island? Go west from Providence into the State of New York; what State would you cross?

On what waters would you sail in going from Augusta to Boston? What States would you cross in going by land? In which of the New England States would you find many of the people making cotton and woolen goods? To what State would you go to see the highest mountain in New England?

Spell the following words: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Boston, New Haven, Providence.





View of a Part of the City of Philadelphia.

## MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

### LESSON I.

THE map following these lessons represents seven other States of our Union, which are now usually called the **Middle Atlantic States**.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were formerly called the **Middle States**, because, when the Union was formed, they were in the middle of the thirteen original States. Now, as you have learned from the map of the United States, the true *Middle* or *Central States* lie near the Mississippi River.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—What were New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware formerly called? Why were they called the Middle States? What name is now given to these seven States in this group? What mountains extend across this section? What districts are

3. The Appalachian Mountains extend across this section, spreading out in several ranges. There are also many districts, either level or with low hills, which are fine farming lands.

4. Two of the Great Lakes border on this section. On the Niagara River, which connects these lakes, is the Cataract of Niagara, the most magnificent waterfall in the world. In New York are a number of small lakes of great beauty.

5. The rivers of these States are numerous, though not very large. In several instances they have forced a passage through the solid mountain ridge, and flow through deep gorges with high masses of rock on either side.

fine farming lands? What lakes north of these States? How have the rivers forced a passage in several instances? What mines do these States contain? What kind of oil is found in some districts? What are raised in the northern part of the section? What farther south?

6. These States contain the most valuable coal mines in the Union. Iron, petroleum, or rock-oil, and natural gas are found in great quantities in some districts.

7. In the northern part of the section grazing is carried on largely, and great numbers of cattle are raised. Farther south, grains and tobacco are the chief farming products.

## LESSON II.

**N**EW YORK (N. Y.) is the richest and most populous of the United States, and is sometimes called the *Empire State*. It has a larger commerce than any other State, and produces more butter and cheese.

2. *New York City* is the largest city of America, and has the most extensive commerce. It is situated on New York Bay, a large and fine harbor, where vessels from all parts of the earth may constantly be seen.

3. *Pennsylvania* (Pa.) has great mines of coal, that are more extensively worked than those of any other State. Immense quantities of iron ore are manufactured into iron suitable for use.

4. *Philadelphia* is one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the Union, and ranks among the great cities of the world.

5. *New Jersey* and *Delaware* (N. J., Del.) are chiefly level States. Great quantities of fruits and vegetables are raised.

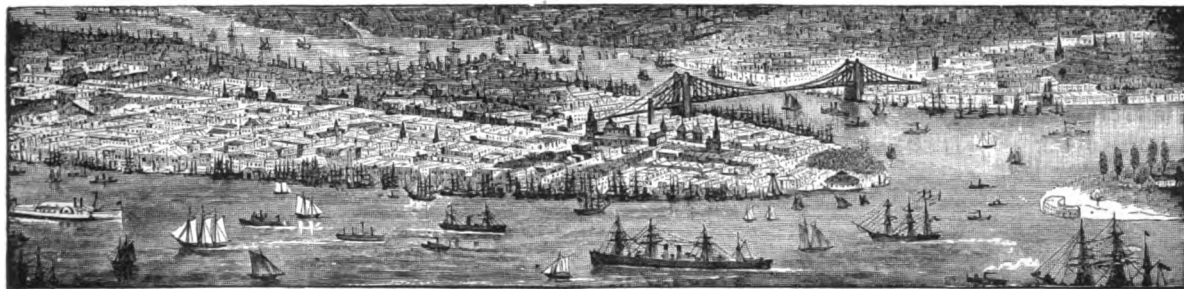
6. Delaware contains important gunpowder factories. The principal potteries of the United States are in New Jersey.

7. *Maryland* and *Virginia* (Md., Va.) are tobacco-growing States.

8. *Virginia* contains extensive mines of iron, but they are not largely worked. This State is the birthplace of George Washington.

9. *West Virginia* (W. Va.) was formerly a part of *Virginia*, but was admitted as a State in 1863. Iron and coal are found in the mountains.

10. The *District of Columbia* (D. C.) is on the east side of the Potomac River. It formerly belonged to *Maryland*, and was presented by that State to the United States to form the seat of the National Government.



View of a Part of the City of New York.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—What can you say of New York? Of its commerce and productions? Of New York City? On what bay is it situated? What can you say of the mines of Pennsylvania? What of the iron ore? Of Philadelphia? What is said of the surface of New Jersey and Delaware? What are raised?

What does Delaware contain? What is said of Maryland and Virginia? What mines does Virginia contain? Of whom is this State the birthplace? What can you say of West Virginia? What minerals are found in the mountains? Where is the District of Columbia? To what State did it formerly belong? To what does it now belong?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

What British provinces are north of New York? What three New England States are east of New York? What ocean borders part of this section?

Name the four States south of New York which border on the Atlantic Ocean. What States are south of Virginia? What two States are west of Virginia? Name the States that border on the Great Lakes.

In which of these States are the Adirondack and the Catskill Mountains? What ranges of mountains extend across Pennsylvania?

What two ranges of mountains extend across Virginia? Between what two States are the Cumberland Mountains?

What two capes at the entrance of Delaware Bay? Which of these forms the most southern point of land of New Jersey? What two capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay?

What sound is north of Long Island? What bay between New Jersey and Delaware? Where is Chesapeake Bay? New York Bay?

### LESSON II.

Name the Great Lakes that border on this section. What lake is between New York and Vermont?

Name the rivers of New York. Into what bodies of water do they flow? What river forms part of the northern boundary?

Name the rivers of Pennsylvania. What two unite to form the Ohio? What river separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey? Into what bay does it flow? Into what bay does the Susquehanna flow?

What river separates Maryland from Virginia? Name the rivers of Virginia. Into what bodies of water do they flow? What large river forms part of the western boundary of West Virginia? What rivers in West Virginia flow into it?

Name the cities of New York that are on the Hudson River. What city is on the Genesee River? On Lake Erie? On Lake Ontario? What cities are in the centre of the State? What cities in the northern part? In the southern part, near Pennsylvania? What is the capital?

What is the capital of Pennsylvania, and on what river is it? On what river is Philadelphia? In what part of the State are Reading and Lancaster? What two cities are at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers? On what lake is Erie? Where is Wilkes Barre? Scranton? Williamsport? Easton? York? Bradford?

What three cities are in the north-eastern part of New Jersey? What is the capital, and on what river is it? On what river is Camden? Opposite to what city?

Name the capital of Delaware. In what part of the State is it? What city is in the north-eastern part of Delaware?

### LESSON III.

The District of Columbia is marked D. C. What city does it contain?

Name the capital of Maryland. Where is Baltimore? Name the capital of Virginia. On what river is it? What city of Virginia is on the Potomac River? What cities are in the southern part of this State?

What is the capital of West Virginia? What three towns are on the Ohio River?

On what lake and what river would you sail to go from Oswego to Quebec? On what river and in what direction would you sail to go from Troy to New York?

Name the river, the bay, and the ocean on which you would sail to go from Washington to New York.

Name the river, the two bays, and the ocean on which you would sail to go from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

On what lake would you sail to go from Buffalo to Erie? On what river to go from Pittsburg to Wheeling?

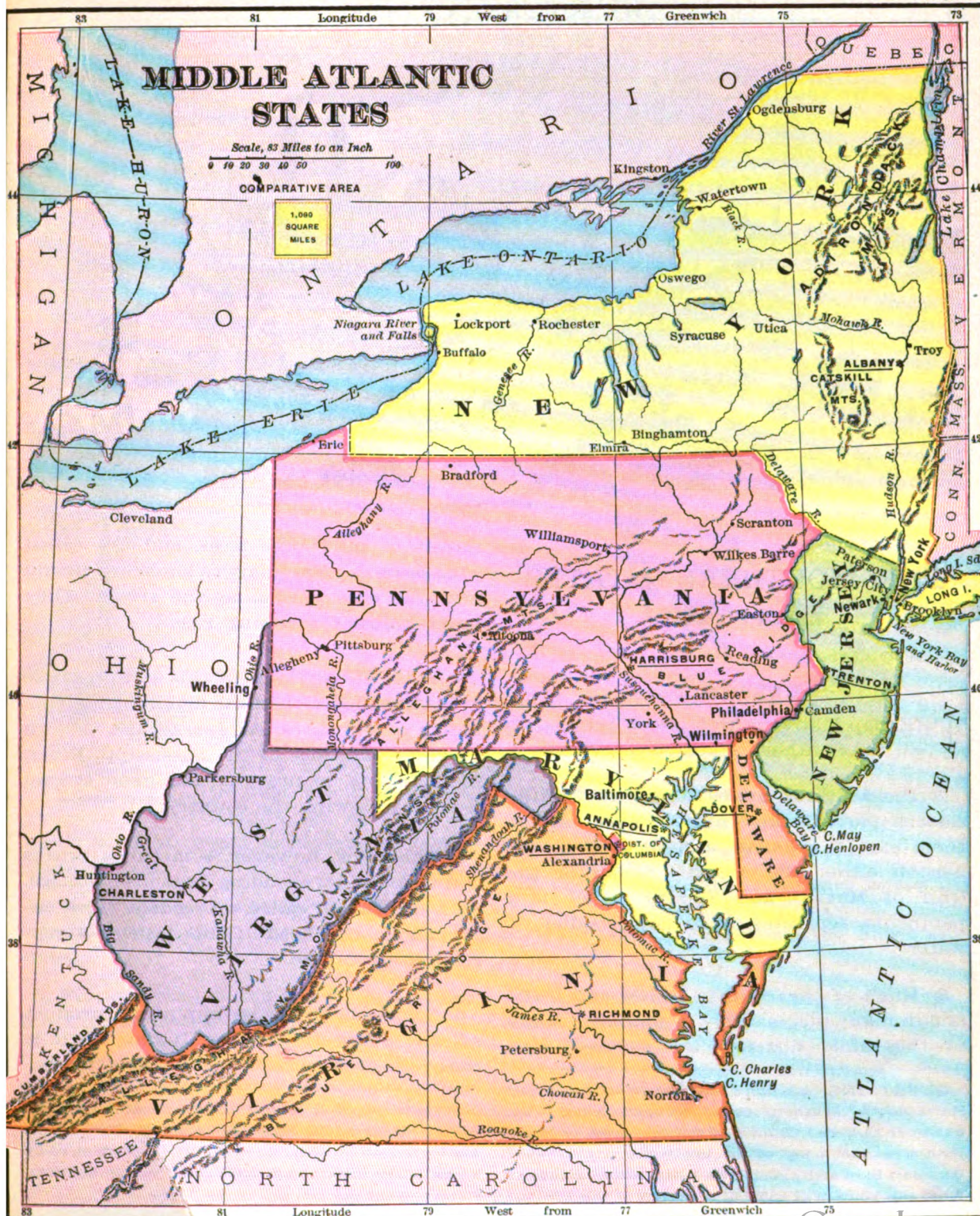
In what direction and how far from New York is Buffalo? What is the distance, in a direct line, of Albany from Washington?

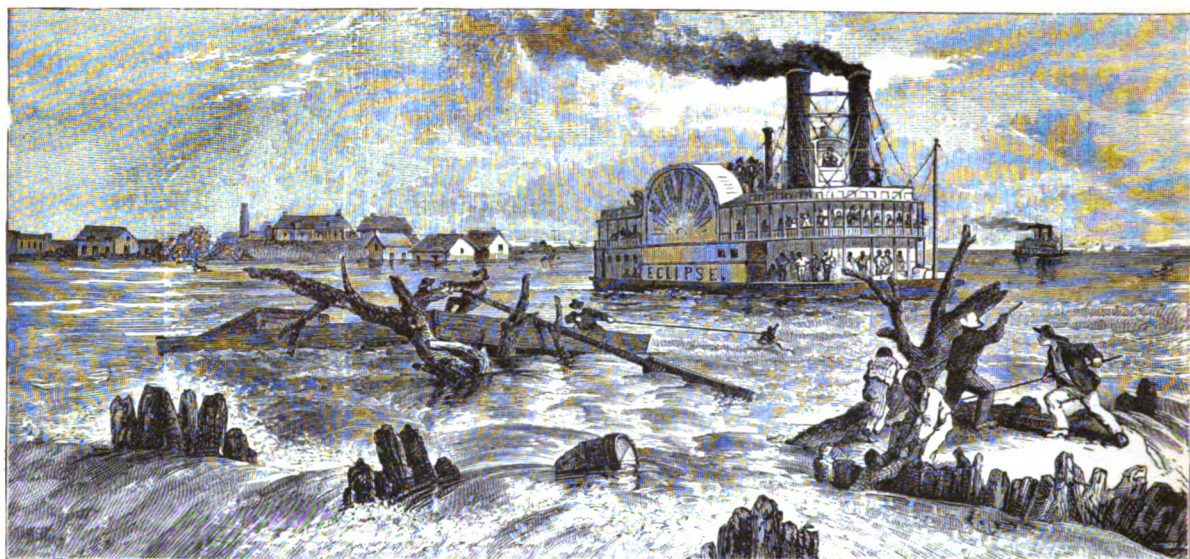
To which of the three cities—Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York—is Pittsburg nearest?

What two mountain chains would you cross to go in a direct line from Richmond to Parkersburg?

Spell the following words: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Albany, Trenton, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Dover, Annapolis, Richmond, Columbia, Washington.

What is the meaning of Pennsylvania? Philadelphia?





A Crevasse.

## THE SOUTHERN STATES

(EXCEPT TEXAS).

### LESSON I.

THE map following this lesson represents all the Southern States except Texas.

2. The Southern States occupy the southeastern part of the United States. All of them except Arkansas and Tennessee border on either the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, and Florida, which is a peninsula, separates these large bodies of water.

3. Much of the country is low and level, and in many places sandy or marshy. Many of the sandy districts are covered with

forests of pitch-pine trees, and are called *pine-barrens*. The marshy lands are chiefly near the coast and along the rivers. They are valuable for raising rice.

4. Some of the rivers of this section sometimes rise higher than the neighboring land. Banks of earth, called *Levees*, are thrown up along the sides of the Mississippi River, in Louisiana, to prevent that great stream from overflowing the country.

5. The river, however, sometimes breaks through the levee, doing immense damage. Such a break is called a *Crevasse*. The engraving at the head of this page is a representation of one.

6. Cotton is the most important product of the Southern States. Indian corn is raised in great quantities in all of them.

**QUESTIONS.**—Lesson I.—What part of the United States do the Southern States occupy? Along what waters do they lie? Is most of the land level, or hilly? With what are many of the sandy districts covered? Where are the marshy lands? For what are they valuable? What can you say of some of the rivers of this section?

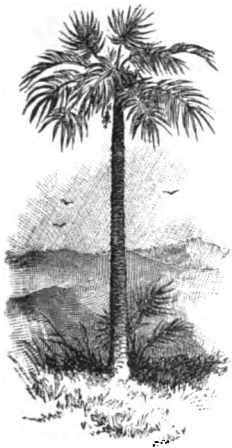
Of the Mississippi River? What is a break in the levee called? What is the most important product of the Southern States? What is raised in all of them? By whom is the labor chiefly performed in the Southern States? What can you say of the negroes?

7. Labor in the Southern States is performed, in a great measure, by negroes, who form a large portion of the population. Before the civil war they were held as slaves, but in 1863 they were freed by the Government of the United States.

8. Since the war, schools for the negro children have been established throughout the States.

## LESSON II.

**N**ORTH CAROLINA, South Carolina, and Georgia (N. C., S. C., Ga.). South Carolina produces more rice than any other State.



Palmetto Tree.

2. The palmetto tree grows abundantly here, and this State is therefore sometimes called "The Palmetto State."

3. North Carolina has extensive pine forests, from which are obtained turpentine, tar, and pitch.

4. Along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia are many small islands, on which a superior kind of cotton is raised, called sea-island cotton.

5. Georgia is more extensively engaged in manufacturing than any other Southern State.

6. Florida (Fla.) is the most southern of the United States. It is mostly low and

warm, and has many unhealthy marshes. In the higher portions the climate is delightful. Sugar-cane and many semi-tropical fruits are raised.

7. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana (Ala., Miss., La.) are chiefly cotton-growing States.



Branch of Cotton Plant.

8. In Louisiana sugar-cane is raised, and a great amount of sugar is produced.

9. These States were first settled by the French, whose descendants now form a large portion of the population of Louisiana.

10. *Mobile* in Alabama, and *New Orleans* in Louisiana, export large quantities of cotton and other produce. New Orleans is the greatest cotton-port in the world.

11. *Tennessee* and *Arkansas* (Tenn., Ark.). The surface of these States varies from low, level land to mountainous.

12. Cotton and Indian corn are raised in the lowlands, wheat and tobacco on higher portions, and live-stock on the mountain sides.

13. Arkansas is famous for its hot springs, which are much visited by invalids.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—Name the leading rice-growing State. What can you say of South Carolina? What of North Carolina? Where does the sea-island cotton grow? In what is Georgia extensively engaged? Which is the most southern of the United States? What can you say of Florida? What States grow cotton chiefly?

In what State is sugar-cane chiefly raised? By whom were these States settled? What can you say of Mobile and New Orleans? What can you say of the surface of Tennessee and Arkansas? What are raised in the lowlands? On the highlands? On the mountain sides? What is said of the hot springs?

LESSON I.

Name the four States of this section, beginning with the most northern, which border on the Atlantic Ocean. Name the four States of this section, beginning with the most eastern, which border on the Gulf of Mexico.

What State of this section borders on both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico? What State is west of North Carolina? West of what river is the State of Arkansas?

What range of mountains extends across the western part of North Carolina? What range of mountains forms the boundary-line between North Carolina and Tennessee?

Across what State do the Cumberland Mountains extend? In which of the Southern States is Mount Mitchell?

What islands are east of the southern part of Florida? To what country do these islands belong? What large island south of Florida? To what country did this island formerly belong? *Ans. Spain.*

What name is given to the islands which extend in a south-west direction from the southern extremity of Florida?

What State of this section forms a peninsula? In what part of the United States is this peninsula?

What two capes are on the coast of North Carolina? Where is Cape Canaveral? Cape Sable? Cape Fear?

LESSON II.

What two sounds are east of North Carolina? Where is Tampa Bay? Apalachee Bay? Mobile Bay? Pensacola Bay?

In what State is Lake Okeechobee? In what part of the State is this lake?

Name the principal rivers of North Carolina. Of South Carolina. Of Georgia. In what mountains do they rise? In what general direction do they flow? Into what ocean?

What river separates Georgia from South Carolina?

In what State is the river St. John? What two States are partly separated by the Chatahoochee River? What rivers of Alabama flow into Mobile Bay?

What great river flows through Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico? What river flows across Louisiana into the Mississippi River? What river flows across Arkansas into the Mississippi? What two rivers in Tennessee? What river forms part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas? Into what river does the Yazoo flow?

Name the capitals of the following States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

Name the capitals of the following States, and the river on which each capital is situated: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee.

LESSON III.

What city in the southern part of North Carolina? On what river is it? Where is Charlotte? Charleston? What two cities are on the Savannah River? In what State are they? Where is Macon? Columbus?

In what part of Florida is St. Augustine? Jacksonville? Pensacola? Where is Key West? Where is Mobile? Birmingham?

What cities are in the western part of Mississippi? On what river? Where is Meridian? New Orleans? On what river? Where is Shreveport? Hot Springs? Fort Smith? Memphis? Knoxville?

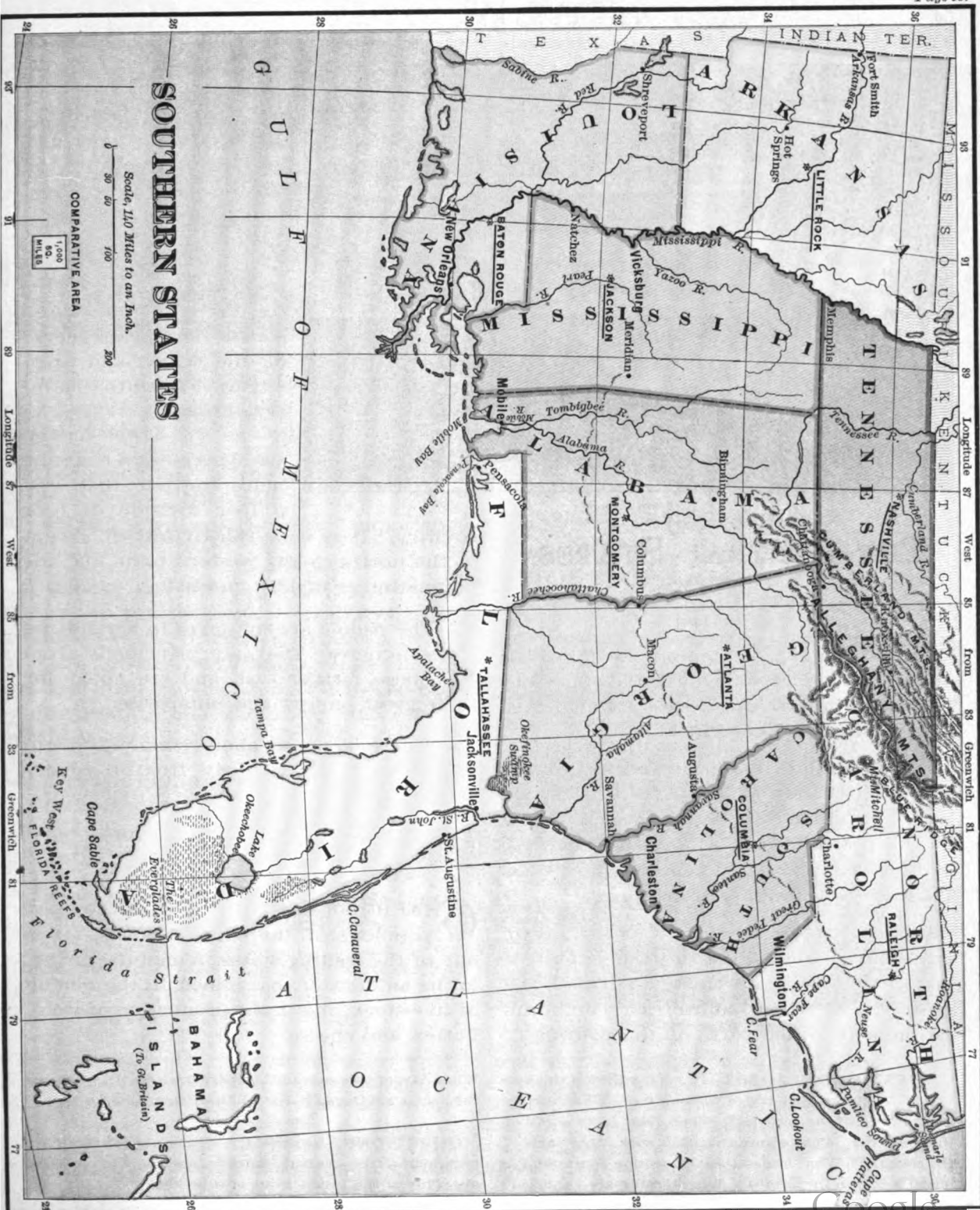
On what ocean and in what direction would you sail to go from Charleston to Key West? Between what group of islands and peninsula would you pass? Through what strait?

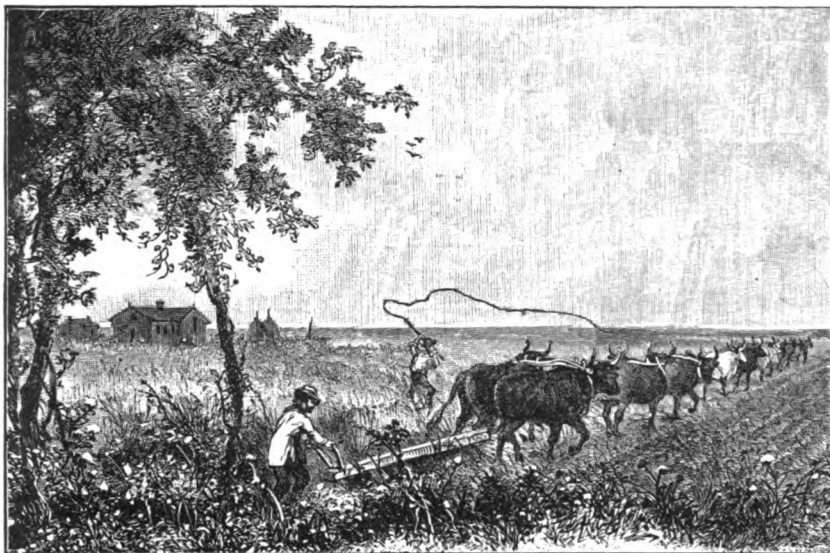
Across what gulf and up what river would you sail in going from Key West to New Orleans?

Name the two rivers you would ascend to go from New Orleans to Little Rock.

What is the scale of this map? In what direction from Charleston is Natchez? About what distance apart are these places?

Spell the following words: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee. What is the meaning of Baton Rouge? Mississippi?





Prairie Scene.

## THE CENTRAL STATES.

### LESSON I.

**T**HE States represented on the following map, together with North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas on map page 61, are known as the Central States.

2. This section is almost entirely in the Mississippi Valley. The surface is generally level, and much of it is prairie land. Many of the prairies have a wave-like surface, being covered with low, gently-sloping hills. These are called *rolling* prairies.

3. These States are far from the ocean, but some of them have a great extent of lake-coast. There are many railroads and great rivers, which afford easy communication with other parts of the country.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—In what valley is this section? What can you say of the surface? What surface have many of the prairies? What coast have some of these States? What communication with other parts of the country? What mines does this section contain? For what is it also important? What grains are exported?

4. This section contains rich mines of copper, lead, coal, and iron. Much of the copper and lead produced in the United States is obtained here.

5. It is also important as the chief grain-growing district of the United States. The greater part of the wheat and corn exported from the country is raised here.

6. This section contains more people than any other division of our

country. It is very thickly settled, except in the northern and western parts, and the population is rapidly increasing.

7. The people are employed in agriculture and commerce. They are principally from the States farther east, and are noted for their great energy and enterprise.

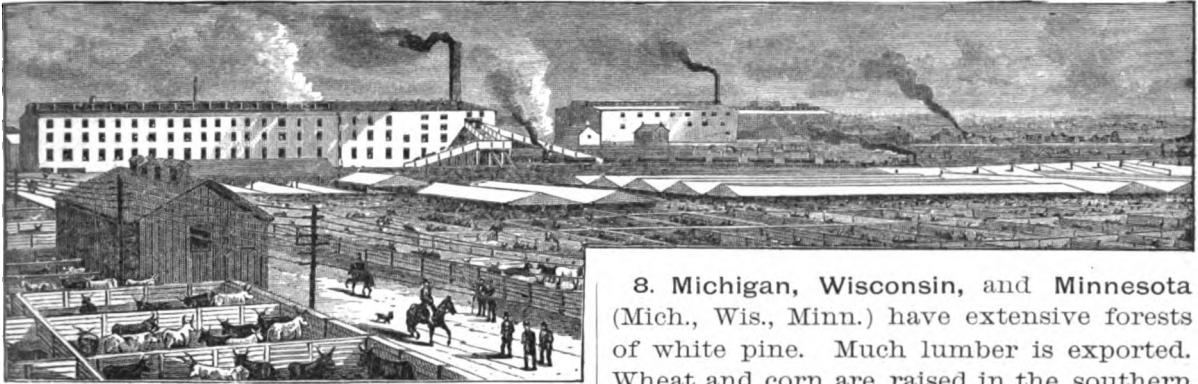
8. There are also many emigrants from foreign countries, chiefly from Germany and Ireland.

### LESSON II.

**O**HIO (Ohio) next to Illinois is the most populous of the Central States. It is one of the leading States in manufacturing, in the amount of coal mined, in the raising of live-stock, and in the production of wool, butter, and cheese.

What part of this section is thickly settled? In what are the people employed? For what are they noted?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—Which are the two most populous of the Central States? Describe Ohio. What are some of the productions of this State?



Stock-Yards at Chicago.

2. *Cleveland* and *Cincinnati* are important commercial centres, and are among the largest cities of this section.

3. *Indiana* (Ind.) is the smallest of the Central States. The soil is very fertile. Wheat and corn are the most important productions.

4. *Illinois* and *Iowa* (Ill., Iowa) consist chiefly of prairie land. Corn, oats, and wheat are raised in great quantities. In all of these productions Illinois ranks among the first States in the Union. It is also one of the leading manufacturing States west of the Alleghanies.

5. *Chicago*, in Illinois, is the largest inland city in the United States. It is the most important grain, beef, pork, and lumber market in the country.

6. *Kentucky* and *Missouri* (Ky., Mo.) produce much tobacco, hemp, and corn.

7. *St. Louis*, in Missouri, is the oldest city of this section, and has an immense trade with all parts of the United States.

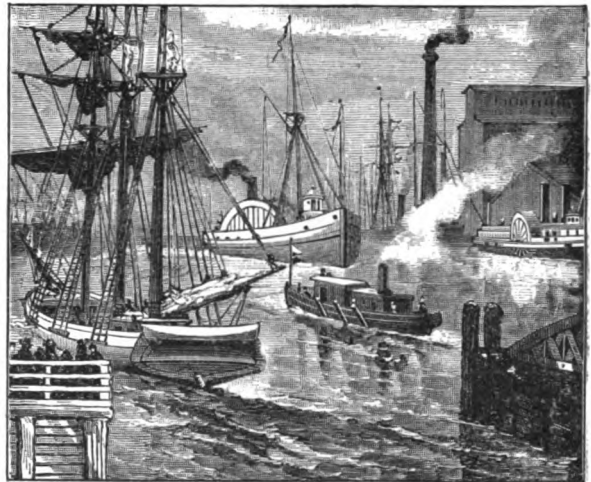
What can you say of *Cleveland* and *Cincinnati*? Which is the smallest of the Western States? What can you say of the soil? What is said of the surface of Illinois and Iowa? What are their products? What can you say of Chicago? What are produced in Kentucky and Missouri? What large city is in Missouri? What is said of its trade?

8. *Michigan*, *Wisconsin*, and *Minnesota* (Mich., Wis., Minn.) have extensive forests of white pine. Much lumber is exported. Wheat and corn are raised in the southern part of these States.

9. *Michigan* is a leading State in the production of copper and iron ores, and *Wisconsin* has valuable lead mines.

10. The surface of *Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* is chiefly rolling prairie land.

11. Most of the towns of these three States are situated in the southern sections. The climate is cold, but healthful and agreeable.



Commerce on the Lakes.

With what are *Michigan*, *Wisconsin*, and *Minnesota* partly covered? What are raised in the southern part of these States? What metals are abundant in *Michigan*? What metal is found in *Wisconsin*? What can you say of the surface of *Wisconsin* and *Minnesota*? Of the climate? Where are the towns?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

What divisions of the Dominion of Canada are north of this section? What three States are east? What two States are south? What States and Territories are west? What province of the Dominion of Canada is east of Michigan?

How many of these States border on the great lakes? Name them, beginning with the one farthest east. Which State is south of the Ohio River?

Which two States are west of the Mississippi River? What State is north of Illinois? What States are south? What two States are west?

What State of this section consists of two peninsulas? Between what two great lakes is the northern of these peninsulas? Between what two lakes is the southern peninsula? Which is the most northern State of this section?

What range of mountains forms the south-eastern boundary of Kentucky? What great lake is north of the upper peninsula of Michigan? What three lakes are east of the lower peninsula of Michigan? What lake is west of the lower peninsula of Michigan?

Of what lake is Green Bay a part? Of what lake is Georgian Bay a part? Is Georgian Bay in the United States, or in Canada? By what river and rapids is Lake Superior connected with Lake Huron?

By what strait is Lake Michigan connected with Lake Huron? What river of Michigan flows into Lake Michigan? What river in Ohio flows into Lake Erie?

### LESSON II.

What river separates Kentucky from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? What two rivers flow into the Ohio River from the north? What three from the south? What branch has the Wabash River in Indiana? In what State does the Mississippi River take its rise? What lake forms its source?

Name three rivers of this section which flow into the Mississippi from the east, beginning with the most northern. Name three rivers which flow into the Mississippi from the west. What river forms a part of the western boundary of Missouri and Iowa? What branch has this river in Missouri?

What river forms a part of the western boundary of Minnesota? In what direction does it flow? Where is the chain of lakes and rivers called the Grand Portage?

Name the capital of Ohio, and state the river on which it is situated. What is the capital of Kentucky? On what river is it? Name the capital of Indiana. Of Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. What is the capital of Missouri? On what river is it? On what river is the capital of Iowa? Of Minnesota?

Which is the largest city of this section? In what State and on what lake is it situated? In what State and on what river is St. Louis? On what river and in what State is Cincinnati? Where is Cleveland?

### LESSON III.

What three cities are in the northern part of Ohio? What city is in the western part? What city of Kentucky is on the Ohio River? What city is in the eastern part of Indiana? What city of Illinois is near lead mines? What city on the Illinois River? Where is Rockford? Quincy? Saginaw? La Crosse? Sioux City?

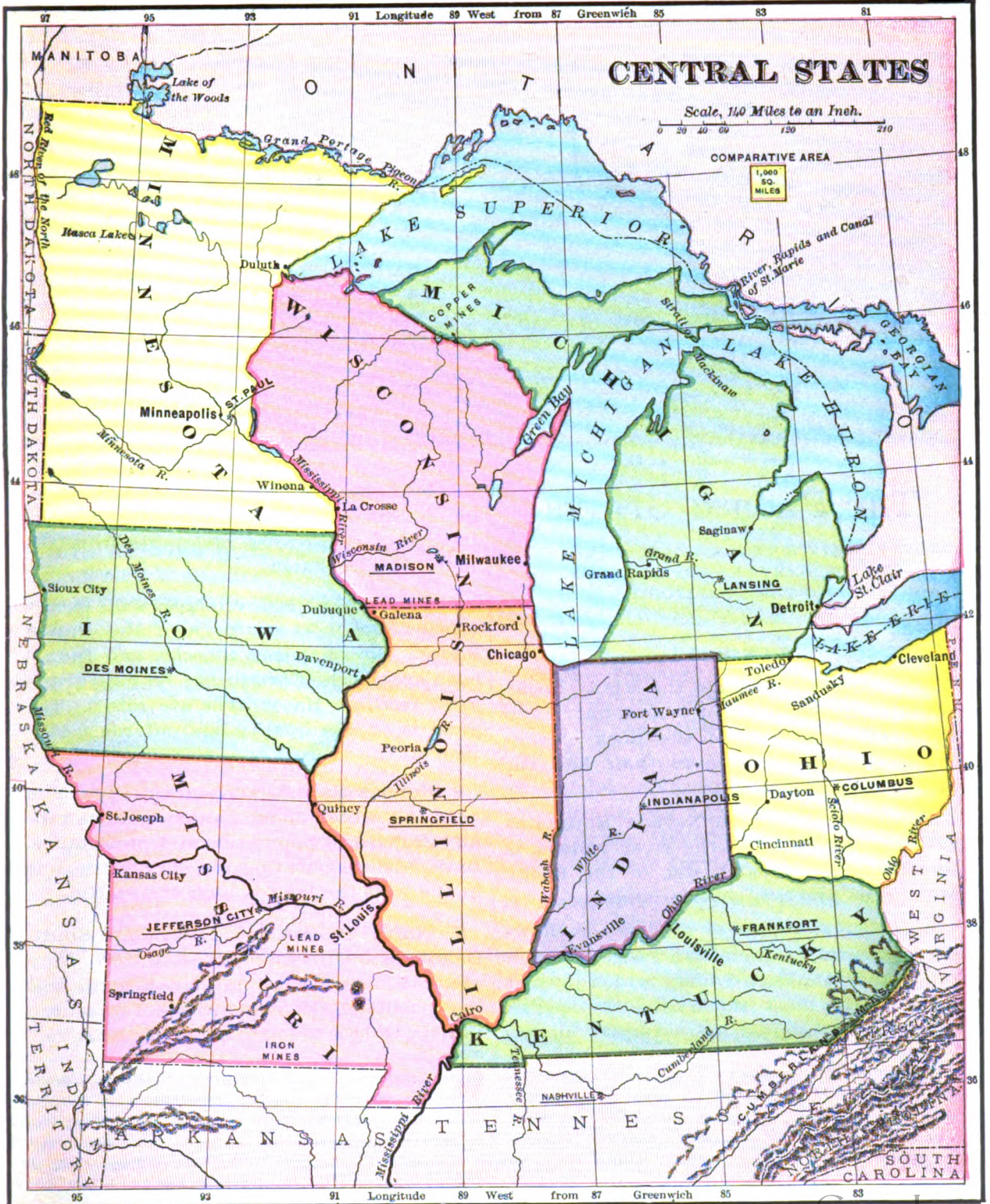
What two cities in the eastern part of Iowa? What city in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin? Of Michigan? Where is Grand Rapids? Minneapolis? Duluth? What city in the southern part of Indiana? Of Illinois? What three cities in the western part of Missouri?

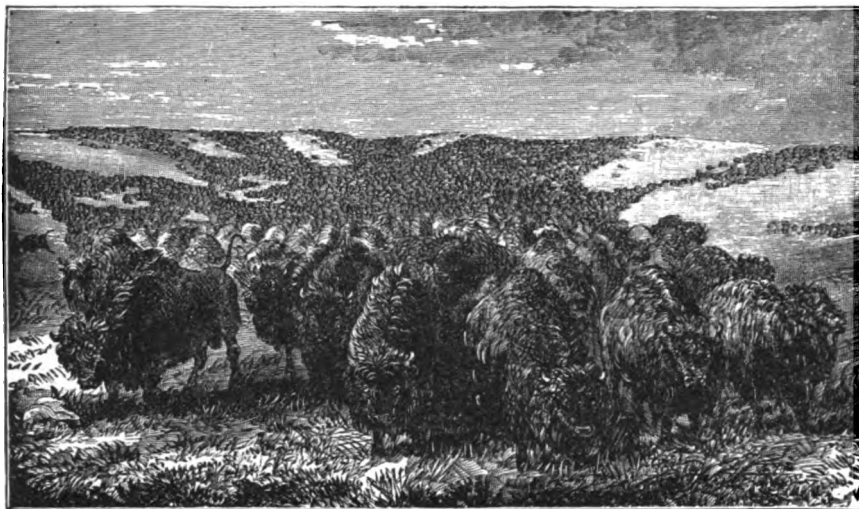
In what part of Missouri are lead and iron mines? What mines are in the north-western part of Michigan? On what four lakes would you sail to go by water from Chicago to Cleveland? Through what strait would you pass? On what two rivers would you sail to go from Cincinnati to St. Louis? Which of these rivers would you descend? Which would you ascend?

What is the scale of this map? About what is the distance, in a direct line, of St. Paul from Chicago? About how far is the capital of Missouri from the capital of Indiana? Take a steamboat at Louisville for Nashville; on what two rivers will you sail?

Spell the following names: Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Columbus, Frankfort, Indianapolis, Springfield, Lansing, Madison, Saint Paul, Des Moines, Jefferson City.

What is the meaning of Missouri? Ohio? Minnesota?





Herd of Buffaloes as formerly found on the Plains.

## THE PACIFIC STATES,

TOGETHER WITH TEXAS, KANSAS, NEBRASKA,  
NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA,  
AND THE TERRITORIES.

### LESSON I.

**T**HIS section includes the whole Rocky Mountain region of our country and that part lying west of the Rocky Mountains. It comprises more than half the area of the United States.

2. West of the Sierra Nevada Mountains the soil, especially in the river valleys, is unusually fertile, and east of the Rocky Mountains are rich prairie lands.

3. The greater part of this section, however, consists of mountain ranges, barren table-lands, and deep valleys, which present some of the most remarkable scenery in the world. Congress has set apart an ex-

tensive tract in the north-western part of Wyoming for a National Park.

4. The gold and silver mines are of great value. Quicksilver, copper, and tin are also found.

5. Large herds of buffaloes once roamed over the plains, but they are now nearly extinct. The grizzly bear is found in the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains.

6. Almost all the Indians of the United States live in this region. The rest of the population consists in a great measure of emigrants from the more eastern States.

7. **Texas** (Tex.) is the largest and, except Florida, the most southern of the United States. Cotton, sugar, tobacco, and Indian corn are the chief products. Tropical fruits grow readily. Many cattle are raised. The grass is of fine quality, and affords pasture all the year.

8. **Kansas** (Kans.) and **Nebraska** (Nebr.) lie near the center of the Union, and are rapidly growing in population and importance. In the eastern part they are very fertile, but in the west the land is high and sterile.

9. **North Dakota** (N. Dak.) and **South Dakota** (S. Dak.) became States in 1889. They are both nearly level, and have a fertile soil in the valleys. Great quantities of wheat are raised. Gold is found in the Black Hills.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—What does this section include? What is said of the soil west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains? East of the Rocky Mountains? Of what does the greater part of this section consist? Where is the National Park? What valuable mines are here? What wild animals? What race of people live here? Of

whom does the rest of the population consist in a great measure? What can you say of Texas? What are the chief products? What fruits grow readily? What enables the people to raise many cattle? What can you say of Kansas and Nebraska? What part of these States is fertile? What is said of North Dakota and South Dakota?

## LESSON II.

**N**EVADA (Nev.) contains rich silver mines. A large part of the State is mountainous and barren.

**2. Washington** (Wash.) and **Oregon** (Ore.) are mountainous, but the valleys are fertile, and much wheat is raised. Large quantities of lumber are manufactured in Washington. Fish are plentiful, and valuable minerals abound. Washington was made a State in 1889.

**3. California** (Cal.) is the largest State in the Union except Texas, and is famed for its gold mines. The valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are extremely fertile, producing fine crops of grain, large fruits and garden vegetables, and trees of unusual size. The climate is healthful and pleasant.

**4. San Francisco** is the largest city west of the Rocky Mountains, and the most important sea-port on the Pacific coast.

**5. Colorado** (Colo.) became a State in 1876. It has rich deposits of gold, silver, coal, and iron, and has valuable timber and fine grazing lands.

**6. Montana** (Mont.) was admitted as a State in 1889. It is very mountainous, especially in the western part, and its mineral wealth is unsurpassed.

**7. Idaho** (Idaho) and **Wyoming** (Wyo.) became States in 1890. They resemble Montana, and are noted for the variety and abundance of valuable minerals, and for the grandeur of the scenery.

**8. Utah** (Utah) became a State in 1896. It contains Great Salt Lake. Many of the inhabitants are Mormons.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—What mines does Nevada contain? What part of Oregon and Washington is fertile? Name some of the productions of these States. For what is California famed? What can you say of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers? What is said of San Francisco?



A View in the Rocky Mountains.

**9. Indian Territory** (Ind. T.) has been set apart by the United States Government as a home for the Indians, some of whom are civilized.

**10. Oklahoma Territory** (Okla.), formerly a part of the Indian Territory, was organized in 1890. It also includes the strip formerly known as Public Land.

**11. Arizona** (Ariz.) and **New Mexico** (N. Mex.) Territories are crossed by mountains. The soil is not fertile except in the river valleys. Mining and grazing are the principal occupations.

**Alaska** (Alaska) is described on page 35.

What is said of Colorado? Of Montana? In what does the wealth of these States largely consist? What can you say of Idaho and Wyoming? What is said of Utah? For whom was Indian Territory set apart? When was Oklahoma organized? What is said of Arizona and New Mexico? What do you remember about Alaska?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

What division of North America is north of the section represented by the map? Name four States which are on the east. What division of North America is on the south? What ocean is on the west?

In what part of this section are Nebraska and Kansas? Texas? North Dakota and South Dakota? California, Oregon, and Washington? Nevada? Bound Colorado. Which of these border on the Pacific Ocean? On what body of water does Texas border?

Name the States that border on British America. Those that border on Mexico. What State lies directly north of Arizona? Between what States is Indian Territory?

What mountains extend through the central part of this section? What two ranges of mountains in California? Where is Fremonts Peak?

In what ocean are the Santa Barbara Islands? Where is Vancouver Island? To what country does Vancouver Island belong? *Ans. Great Britain.*

Where is Cape Mendocino? Cape Flattery? Where is San Francisco Bay? Between what State and island is the Strait of Juan de Fuca?

### LESSON II.

What great river forms the eastern boundary of Nebraska? What river in Nebraska flows into it? What river of Montana flows into the Missouri? What river flows across Kansas into the Missouri River? What river flows across Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory into Arkansas? Name two rivers in Texas flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

What river forms the boundary between Indian Territory and Texas? What river forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico? What river of the United States flows into the Gulf of California?

Name the two principal rivers of California. Into what bay do they flow? What river forms part of the boundary between Oregon and Washington?

In what mountains does Snake River rise? Where is Yellowstone Lake?

Name the capital of Texas, and the river upon which it is situated. What other cities are in Texas?

Name the capital of Kansas. On what river is it? Where is Kansas City? Wichita? Leavenworth? What is the capital of Nebraska? Name another city in Nebraska. What is the capital of North Dakota?

Name the capital of California. What is the largest city in this State? On what bay is it situated?

What is the capital of Oregon? How situated? Where is Portland? What is the capital of Nevada? Of Colorado? Of Washington? Of Montana?

What is the capital of Utah? Of Wyoming? Of Idaho? Of Arizona? Of New Mexico? Of Indian Territory? Of Oklahoma? Where is Yankton? Ogden? Seattle? Los Angeles? Leadville? Tucson?

### LESSON III.

What division of British America is north of Washington? Along what river has gold been discovered in this division?

Is the gold region of California east or west of the Sierra Nevada? In what new State has gold been discovered east of the Rocky Mountains? What celebrated mountain peak in this State?

On what gulf would you sail in going from Galveston to the mouth of the Rio Grande?

On what ocean and through what strait would a vessel sail to go from San Francisco to the mouth of the Fraser River? On what two rivers would you sail to go from Omaha to Topeka?

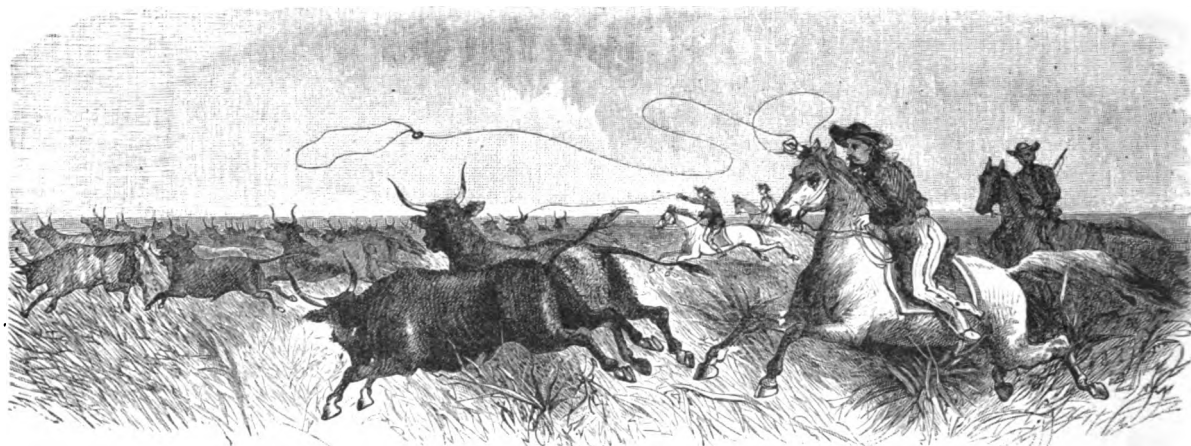
What is the scale of this map? About how far is it, in a straight line, from the mouth of the Kansas River to San Francisco?

About how far is Pikes Peak from Leavenworth? About what distance, in a direct line, is Sacramento from Pikes Peak?

Spell the following words: Texas, California, Dakota, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Omaha, Tahlequah, Austin, Santa Fe, Salem, Olympia, Sacramento.

What is the meaning of Nebraska? Colorado? Sierra Nevada? Sierra Madre?





Lassoing Cattle on the Pampas.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### LESSON I.

**S**OUTH AMERICA is the southern and smaller of the two divisions of the Western Continent.

2. The northern and broader part of South America lies in the hot region; farther south the climate is temperate; while the extreme southern part is cold and desolate.

3. The **Andes Mountains** extend from north to south, along the entire western coast. They are a continuation of the Rocky Mountains of North America, and form the longest mountain chain in the world.

4. These mountains are very precipitous, and so broken with deep chasms that it is difficult and dangerous to cross them. Many of the peaks are volcanoes.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—What part of the Western Continent is South America? What part lies in the hot region? What is the climate farther south? What can you say of the extreme southern portion? Where are the Andes Mountains? Of what mountains are they a continuation? What do they form? Why is it difficult and dangerous to cross them? What are

5. Earthquakes are frequent in these mountain sections, and most of the houses in the cities are low and strongly built, that they may not easily be shaken down.

6. Along the eastern and north-eastern coast are short, low ranges of mountains. With this exception, the whole of South America east of the Andes is a vast plain.

7. The greater part of this plain is very fertile, and, the climate being both hot and moist, the growth of plants is very luxuriant.

8. Through this plain flow three great rivers—the **Amazon**, the **La Plata**, and the **Orinoco**. The Amazon is the largest river in the world. The plains extending for hundreds of miles from its banks are covered with enormous trees growing closely together and intertwined with many creeping plants. These plains are called **Selvas**, which means *forest-plains*.

frequent in these sections? Where are low mountain ranges? With the exception of these ranges, what is the whole of South America east of the Andes? What makes the growth of plants very luxuriant on this plain? What three rivers flow through this plain? Which is largest? What can you say of the plains of the Amazon?

9. The La Plata flows through plains that are covered with a heavy growth of grass and thistles. These plains afford pasturage for numerous herds of cattle and droves of horses. They are called **Pampas**, or *treeless plains*.

10. The plains of the Orinoco are called **Llanos**, which means *grassy plains*. The llanos are covered with a rich growth of grass in the rainy season, but in the dry season they become a desert waste.

11. In the rainy season herds of cattle and wild horses roam over these plains and feed upon the grass; but when the dry season comes on, they seek other pastures.

12. The natives of South America kill great numbers of the wild cattle to procure their hides and horns. In catching them they use a long rope called a *Lasso*.



Cape Horn.

With what are the plains of the La Plata covered? The plains of the Orinoco? How do the natives of South America catch the wild cattle?



Animals of South America.

## LESSON II.

**T**HE animals of South America are numerous, but not so large or ferocious as in most hot countries.

2. The tapir, which has a short trunk, and looks a little like a small elephant, is the largest animal; the jaguar, a kind of tiger, is the most ferocious.

3. The forests resound throughout the day with the screaming of birds and the chattering of innumerable monkeys.

4. Immense serpents called boa-constrictors live in the forests, and are sometimes seen coiled around the trunks of trees or suspended from the branches. Along the water-courses are numberless smaller serpents and hideous alligators. The condor is a large bird which lives on the highest peaks of the Andes.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—What can you say of the animals of South America? Which is the largest animal? Which is the most ferocious? Name some other animals that are found in the forests. Where does the condor live?

5. The most useful domestic animal of South America is the llama. It is very sure-footed, and is used in crossing the dangerous mountain passes. The llama is a kind of camel, and is covered with wool.

6. The forests of South America contain many valuable kinds of trees, as the caoutchouc—from the sap of which india-rubber is made—the cocoanut, the rose-wood, the mahogany, and many kinds of dye-woods.

7. Many of the plants furnish valuable medicines, as the cinchona tree, from which Peruvian bark and quinine are obtained, and the plant whose roots furnish sarsaparilla.

8. Tropical fruits grow abundantly, and large plantations are devoted to raising oranges, pineapples, bananas, etc.

9. Coffee, rice, tobacco, and the sugar-cane are raised in large quantities. Coffee, hides and horns, tapioca, vanilla, tropical fruits, and spices, are the principal exports. Gold, silver, copper, and diamonds are also exported.

10. The inhabitants are whites, negroes, and Indians. The whites are principally of either Spanish or Portuguese descent. The

Indians, who form much the larger part of the population, are generally subject to the whites.

### LESSON III.

**B**RAZIL is the largest and most important division of South America. No country in the world surpasses Brazil in the value and variety of its natural productions.



Monkeys Crossing a Stream.

2. We obtain from there coffee, sugar, rose-wood, india-rubber, and many other valuable articles. Some of the finest diamonds come from Brazil.

3. *Rio Janeiro*, the capital, is one of the largest cities in South America. *Bahia* is also a large city. It is next in size to Rio Janeiro.

4. *Guiana* belongs to the British, Dutch, and French. This is a very hot country, with much rain and a fertile soil. Sugar, coffee, and spices are exported.

5. *Venezuela*, *Colombia*, and *Ecuador* occupy the north-western part of South America. The coast of these States is low and unhealthful, and most of the cities are built on the highlands of the interior.

What can you say of the llama? Name some kinds of trees that the forests of South America contain. What do many of the plants furnish? What fruits are raised? Name some of the principal exports. What metals and precious stones does South America export? Of what races are the inhabitants?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson III.**—What can you say of Brazil? Name some of the important natural productions of this country. What can you say of the capital of Brazil? To whom does Guiana belong? What is the nature of this country? What States are in the north-west of South America?

6. *Aspinwall* and *Panama* are in the republic of Colombia, on opposite sides of the Isthmus of Panama. These towns are connected by a railroad, and are important points on the line of travel from New York to California.

7. **Peru** and **Bolivia** have long been famous for their silver mines. These mines are in the mountain regions, and the silver is transported to the towns upon the coast on the backs of mules and llamas.

*Potosi*, in Bolivia, is on a high mountain from which immense quantities of silver have been taken.

8. Traveling in the mountain regions of these countries is very perilous. The engraving in the next column gives a view of a bridge made of ropes of bark across a mountain stream, and shows a party of travelers descending a mountain pathway in the Andes of Peru.

9. **Chili** is wholly on the western side of the Andes. The climate is temperate, except in the extreme southern portion, where it is very cold.

10. In the central part the soil is fertile, and grains and potatoes are raised. Wheat and copper are exported. *Valparaiso* is a very important commercial city.

11. The **Argentine Republic** comprises the southern part of the continent, east of the Andes. The chief wealth of the people consists in the herds of cattle that feed upon the pampas. The exports are mainly hides, horns, and tallow.

Why are the cities of these States built in the interior? Where are Aspinwall and Panama? Why are these towns important? For what are Peru and Bolivia famous? Where are the mines? How is Potosi situated? Where is Chili? What can you say of the climate?



Crossing the Andes.

*Buenos Ayres* is the capital and the principal city and sea-port of the republic.

12. **Patagonia**, now a part of the Argentine Republic, is a cold, barren country, inhabited only by native tribes of Indians. The Patagonians are taller and stouter than mankind generally.

13. **Paraguay** and **Uruguay** are small states lying east of the Argentine Republic. They have an agreeable climate and a fertile soil.

14. The most noted production of Paraguay is mate, or Paraguay tea, a drink made from which is a favorite beverage in South America.

Of the soil? Of Valparaiso? What does the Argentine Republic comprise? Which is the principal city? What can you say of Patagonia? Of the Patagonians? What can you say of Paraguay and Uruguay? What is the most noted production of Paraguay?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

What sea is on the north of South America? What ocean is on the east? What ocean is on the west? What isthmus connects South America with North America? What bodies of land are connected by it? What sea and what ocean does it separate?

What chain of mountains extends along the Pacific coast of South America? Where are the Brazilian Mountains? In what country of South America is Mount Aconcagua? Arequipa? Chimborazo? Cotopaxi?

Where are the Llanos of South America? The Selvas? The Pampas? Are these level or hilly sections?

What island is at the mouth of the Amazon River? Where are the Falkland Islands? The Islands of Terra del Fuego? What islands in the Pacific Ocean west of Chili? West of Peru?

Which is the most northern cape of South America? The most eastern? The most southern? The most western?

Where is the Strait of Magellan? What two oceans are connected by this strait? What division of South America and what islands are separated by it? Where is the Gulf of Darien?

### LESSON II.

In which division of South America is Lake Maracaybo? Where is Lake Titicaca? Through what country and into what ocean does the Orinoco flow? Where is the Magdalena River?

In what direction and across what country does the river Amazon flow? In what mountains does the Amazon River rise? Into what ocean does it flow? Near what imaginary line?

Name the most important branch of the Amazon which flows into it from the north. The one which flows into it from the south.

What river of Brazil flows into the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Amazon? Name its principal branch. What other river of Brazil flows into the Atlantic?

What river forms part of the boundary between Paraguay and Brazil? What three rivers form the boundary between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic? In what

mountains does the Parana River rise? Near the head of what other river? What two rivers unite to form the La Plata River?

What two divisions of South America border on the Caribbean Sea? Name the divisions which border on the Atlantic Ocean, beginning with the most northern. Name those bordering on the Pacific, beginning with the most southern.

What two divisions of South America have no sea-coast? Name the country of South America which borders on both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

Which is the largest division of South America? Which is the smallest? *Ans. Uruguay.*

### LESSON III.

Name the capital of Colombia. Venezuela. Brazil. Paraguay. Uruguay. Chili. Bolivia. Peru. Ecuador. The Argentine Republic. What three cities are in Guiana?

In what country of South America is Potosi? Sucre? Cuzco? Callao? Bahia? Para? Valparaiso? Maracaybo? La Guayra? Pernambuco? Rosario? Cordova?

In what division of South America are the towns of Aspinwall and Panama? On what isthmus are these towns?

In what direction from Rio Janeiro is the diamond district of Brazil? What mountains would you cross to go from the diamond district to Rio Janeiro?

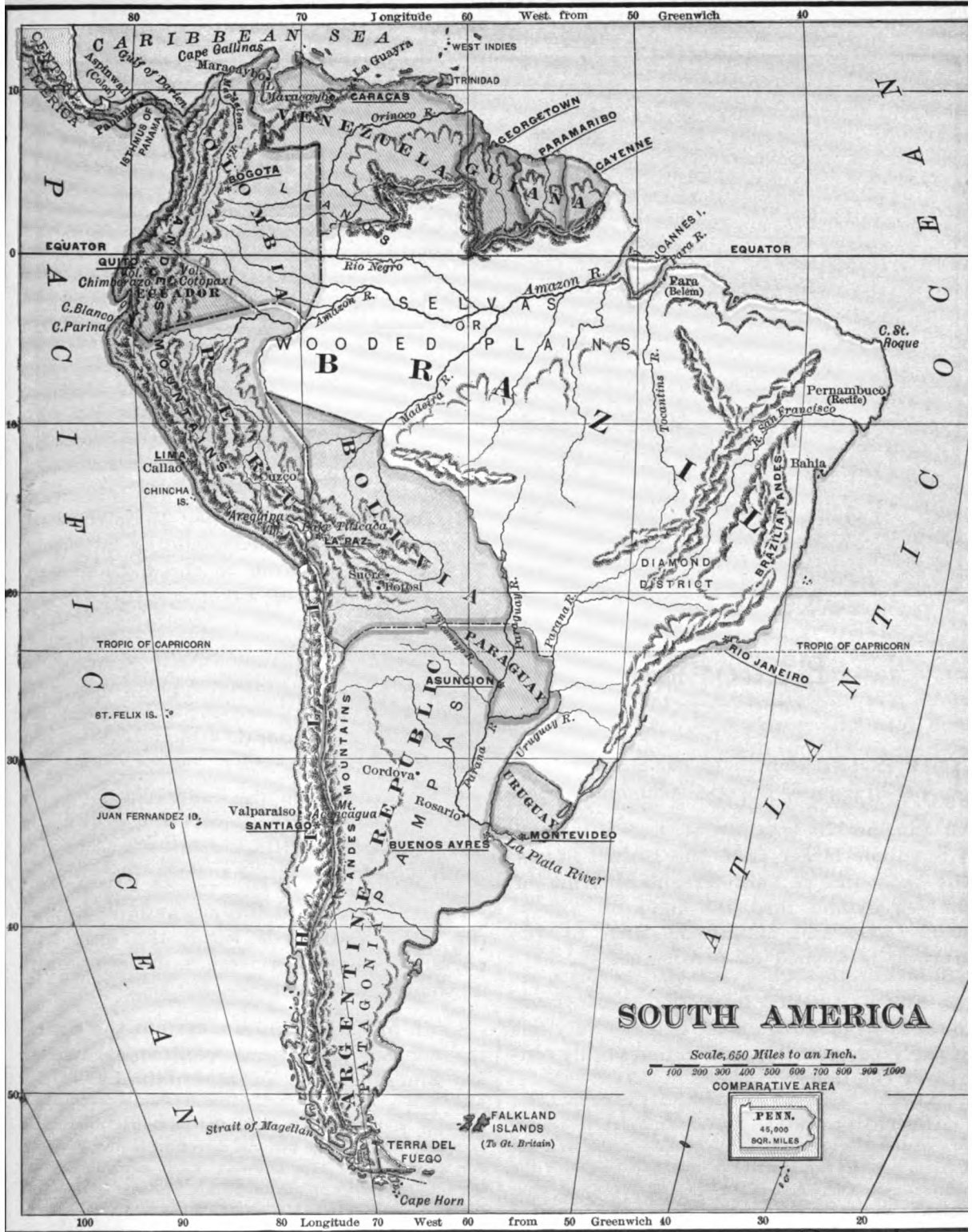
Name the river and the oceans on which you would sail to go from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso. Around what cape would you sail?

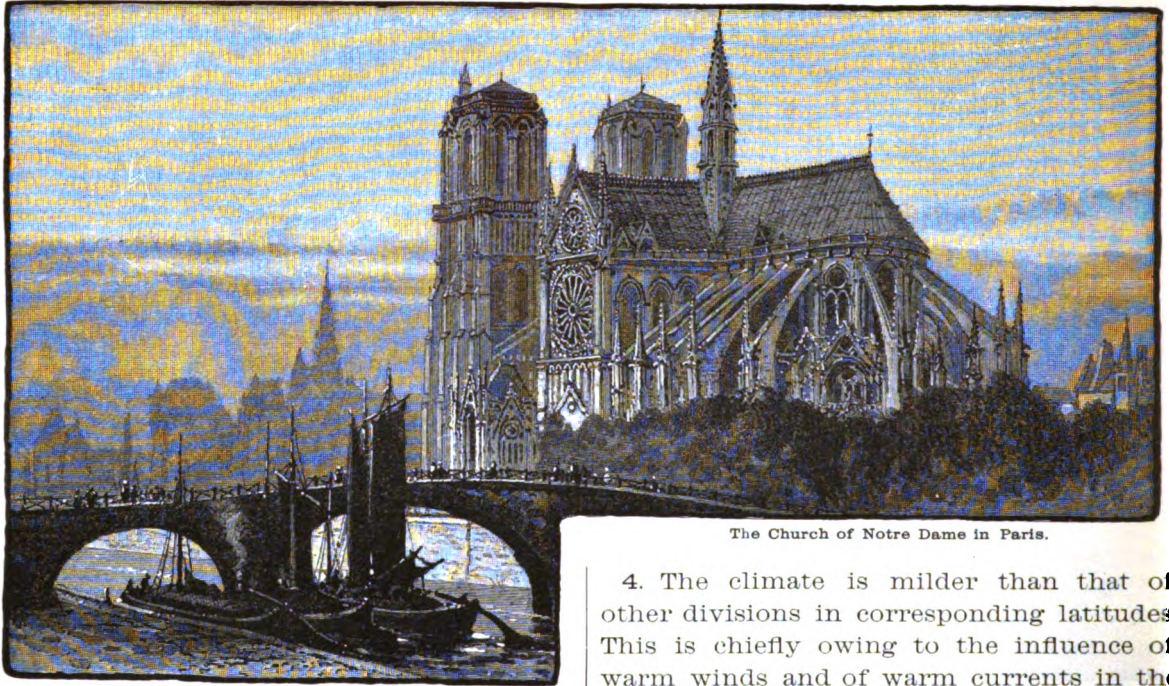
The Falkland Islands belong to Great Britain; name the ocean on which a British vessel would sail to go there from Georgetown. Name the ocean on which you would sail to go from Panama to the Islands of Juan Fernandez.

Name the sea which you would cross, and state the direction in which you would sail, to go from Aspinwall to Trinidad. What mountains would you cross to go in a direct line from Buenos Ayres to Santiago?

Spell the following words: Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Amazon, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Terra del Fuego.

Give the meaning of the last three words.





A Bridge across the River Seine.

The Church of Notre Dame in Paris.

## EUROPE.

### LESSON I.

**T**HE Eastern Continent has three principal divisions—Europe, Asia, and Africa.

2. Europe, the smallest of these divisions, is but little larger than the United States. The coast-line is very irregular; arms of the sea extend into the land on almost every side, and about one-fifth of the division is formed of peninsulas.

3. Europe extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. It is the only one of the great divisions which lies wholly outside of the hot region.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—Name the principal divisions of the Eastern Continent. Which is the smallest division? What can you say of the coast-line? Of the peninsulas? The whole of Europe lies outside of what region? Why is the climate of Europe milder than that

4. The climate is milder than that of other divisions in corresponding latitudes. This is chiefly owing to the influence of warm winds and of warm currents in the ocean.

5. The principal mountain system of Europe is in the southern part, and consists of irregular ranges, with different names, whose general direction is from west to east.

6. The Alps form the central range, and are celebrated throughout the world for the bold and beautiful scenery among the mountain peaks and glaciers.

7. North of this mountain system almost the whole country is level; the only important exception is the mountain chain in the Scandinavian Peninsula.

South of the mountain system the country consists of several peninsulas, which are generally hilly or mountainous.

of other divisions? Where is the principal mountain system? What is the general direction of the ranges? For what are the Alps known? What can you say of the country north of the mountain system? South of the mountain system?

## LESSON II.

**N**EARLY every part of the interior of Europe is open to commerce by means of numerous navigable rivers and the great arms of the sea. Many of the rivers are connected with one another by canals.

2. The **Volga** is the largest river, being 2000 miles long. The **Danube** is 1700 miles long, and is navigable for steamers to the city of Vienna. The **Rhine** and the **Rhone** are connected by a canal, thus joining the North Sea with the Mediterranean. These rivers, especially the Rhine, are noted for the beauty of their scenery.

3. Owing to the mildness of the climate, the **hardier grains**, as wheat, barley, and rye, grow farther north than in any other division.



Scene among the Alps.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—By what means is the interior of Europe open to commerce? How are many of the rivers connected? Which is the largest river? How long is the Danube? What can you say of the Rhine and the Rhone? What river is especially noted for beauty of scenery? What effect has the climate of Europe on the growth of grains?



Laplanders Drawn by Reindeer.

South of the principal mountain system the climate is warm, and figs, oranges, olives, grapes, and other delicious fruits, are grown in great abundance.

4. The animals of Europe are now almost all domestic, but in the forests and among the mountains bears, deer, and wild boars still live. In the north of Europe reindeer are numerous, and among the rugged peaks of the Alps a beautiful species of antelope called the chamois makes its home.

5. Nearly all the inhabitants of Europe belong to the white race. The Laplanders, Finns, and Turks belong to the yellow race. The Laplanders live in the north of Sweden, Norway, and Russia. They train the reindeer to draw their sledges over the snow, and subsist almost entirely on its milk and flesh.

Name some of the productions south of the principal mountain system. What can you say of the animals of Europe? Where are the reindeer numerous? Where does the chamois live? To what race do nearly all the inhabitants of Europe belong? To what race do the Laplanders, Finns, and Turks belong? Where do the Laplanders live? What use do they make of the reindeer?



A Castle on the Rhine.

## LESSON III.

**T**HE principal countries of Europe are Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.

2. Besides these—which are sometimes called the **Great Powers**—there are many smaller and less populous countries, the most noted of which are Spain, Portugal, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, and Greece.

3. **The Kingdom of Great Britain** consists of the British Isles, which lie north-west of the main land of Europe. They comprise the island of Great Britain (which includes England, Scotland, and Wales), Ireland, and numerous smaller islands.

4. These islands, with extensive foreign possessions, compose the **British Empire**, which is one of the richest, most populous, and most powerful empires on the globe.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson III.**—Name the principal countries of Europe. What are they called? Name the most noted of the remaining countries. What islands form the kingdom of Great Britain? What is said of the British Empire? Of England? Of London?

5. **England** is the most important part of the island of Great Britain, and is noted for its wealth, manufactures, and commerce.

*London*, the capital of the British Empire, is the largest city in the world.

6. **France** is a rich and powerful country. Silks, wines, brandies, and gloves and fine embroideries are exported.

*Paris*, the capital, contains many handsome palaces and churches, and numerous beautiful public gardens.

7. **Austria-Hungary** is a large country in Central Europe. A great part is mountainous, but in the centre are large fertile plains. The people are of many different tribes and nations, and speak different languages.

*Vienna*, the capital, on the Danube River, is one of the finest cities in Europe.

## LESSON IV.

**T**HE Empire of Germany is composed of a number of States united under one government. The people are noted for their intelligence and industry.

2. **Prussia** is the largest and most important State. The eastern part is level; the western part is mountainous, and is famed for the grandeur of its scenery along the river Rhine.

*Berlin* is the capital and largest city of Germany and of Prussia.

3. **Russia** comprises more than half of Europe, and with the Russian possessions in Asia forms the largest empire in the

What can you say of France? What are exported from France? Name the capital. What does it contain? Where is Austria-Hungary? What can you say of the surface? Of the people? Of the capital?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson IV.**—Of what is Germany composed? What is said of the Germans? Of Prussia? What does Russia comprise? What does Russia form?



A Winter Scene in the Netherlands.

world. The chief wealth of this country consists in the immense forests, and in the wheat and cattle that are raised.

*St. Petersburg* is the capital.

**4. Spain and Portugal** are warm countries from which we obtain grapes, wines, and raisins. They were once powerful kingdoms, but are now reduced in importance.

*Madrid* is the capital of Spain, *Lisbon* of Portugal.

**5. Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands** (sometimes called **Holland**) are low flat countries bordering on the sea. Much of the land is lower than the sea, and banks of earth, called **Dikes**, are built to prevent the water from overflowing the country.

*Brussels* is the capital of Belgium, *Copenhagen* of Denmark, and *The Hague* of the Netherlands.

**6. Norway and Sweden** form one kingdom. Most of the surface is wild and mountainous, and the climate is very cold.

*Stockholm* is the capital of Sweden, *Christiania* of Norway.

In what does the wealth of this country consist? What do we obtain from Spain and Portugal? What can you say of Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands? How is the land drained? What do Norway and Sweden form?

**7. Switzerland** is a mountainous country, and is famous for the grandeur and beauty of its natural scenery.

*Berne* is the capital.

**8. The Turkish Empire** includes Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia. The Turks are a grave people, but are very ignorant and indolent. Their religion forbids them to eat pork or to drink wine. Several small countries which once belonged to the Turks are now independent.

*Constantinople* is the capital.

**9. Italy and Greece** were once the most civilized and powerful of nations, but they have lost most of their former greatness, though Italy is still one of the leading countries of Europe.

*Rome* is the capital of Italy. *Venice* is built on nearly 100 small islands. Canals take the place of streets, and beautiful boats, called gondolas, are used instead of carriages.

*Athens* is the capital of Greece. It contains the ruins of many famous temples.

For what is Switzerland famous? What is the capital? What can you say of Italy and Greece? Name the chief city of Italy. Describe Venice. Name the capital of Greece. What does it contain?

LESSON I.

What ocean bounds Europe on the north? What grand division on the east? What great sea on the south? What ocean on the west?

Of what nature is the coast-line of Europe?

What three mountain ranges form a nearly continuous chain extending across Europe from west to east? Which of these is between France and Spain? Between Switzerland and Italy? Which is the most eastern range?

Where are the Carpathian Mountains? What two mountain ranges form part of the boundary between Europe and Asia? Where are the Dovrefeld Mountains? The Kiolén Mountains?

What great plain is in the eastern part of Europe?

In what direction from Europe is Iceland? Name three large islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

Where are the British Isles? What are the two principal islands of this group? Which is the most western of them?

What two countries in the south-west of Europe form a great peninsula? What two in the north-west?

Where is the peninsula of the Crimea? Of Greece? Of Italy? Of Denmark?

Which of these peninsulas has the coldest climate? Name those that have a warm climate.

Where is North Cape? Where is Cape Matapan?

LESSON II.

What sea in the north of Russia is a branch of the Arctic Ocean? What sea lies south-east of Russia? What two seas lie south? Where is the Sea of Marmora?

East of what peninsula is the Archipelago? Where is the Adriatic Sea? Between what two grand divisions is the Mediterranean Sea? Of what ocean is the Mediterranean Sea a branch?

What sea between Great Britain and Denmark? Between Sweden and Russia? What gulfs are branches of this sea?

What strait separates Spain from Africa? What channel between England and France? Where is the Bay of Biscay? What two lakes are in Russia?

What river flows into the White Sea? What two rivers of Russia flow into the Caspian Sea? What one into the Black Sea? Into the Sea of Azov? Through what countries does the Danube flow? What two rivers form the boundary between Roumania and Russia? Name two rivers in France. Through what countries does the Rhine flow? Into what sea? Name other rivers flowing through Germany.

In what part of Europe is France? In what direction from France is Great Britain? Where is Austria-Hungary? Germany? Russia?

On the coast of what sea is the Netherlands? What countries border on Switzerland?

What countries are south-east of Austria-Hungary? What country is between the Netherlands and France? Where is Bulgaria? Eastern Roumelia? In what direction from Great Britain are Norway and Sweden?

LESSON III.

What is the capital of Great Britain? France? Austria-Hungary? Germany? Russia? The Netherlands? Switzerland? Italy? Greece? Norway? Sweden? Denmark? Belgium? Spain? Portugal? Turkey? Roumania? Ane, Bucharest. Servia? Ane, Belgrade.

Of what country is Hamburg the chief commercial city? In what country of Europe is Edinburgh? Dublin?

In what part of France is Marseilles? Bordeaux? In what country are Barcelona, Cadiz, and Gibraltar?

What three cities in the north of Italy? What two in the south-west of Italy?

What city of Russia is on the Black Sea? On the Caspian Sea? On the White Sea? Where is Moscow?

On what waters would a vessel sail in going from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen? From Copenhagen to Archangel? From Odessa to Venice? From Venice to Gibraltar?

The island of Corsica belongs to France: on what sea would a French vessel sail to go there from Marseilles?

On what sea and through what strait would a vessel sail in going from Naples to Lisbon? On what waters would a vessel sail in going from Lisbon to Paris?

Spell the following words: Europe, Russia, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Prussia, England, Germany, Bordeaux, Hamburg.

What is the meaning of Copenhagen? Constantinople? Holland?





A Tiger-Hunt in India.



A Chinese Pagoda.



A Scene on a Chinese River.

## ASIA.

### LESSON I.

**A**SIA is the largest of the five great divisions of the earth. It is five times as large as Europe and more than twice the size of North America, and contains nearly half the inhabitants of the globe.

2. The principal mountain system, as in Europe, extends from west to east. The Altai Mountains form the most northern chain of this system. They extend in a north-easterly direction to Bering Strait.

3. The Himalaya Mountains form the most southern chain, and extend in a south-easterly direction to the Pacific Ocean. This immense range of mountains contains the loftiest summits of the globe, some of the peaks being nearly six miles high.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—What can you say of the size of Asia? Of the number of inhabitants? In what direction does the principal mountain system extend? Which is the most northern chain? The most southern? What can you say of the Himalaya Mountains? Where are the table-lands of Asia? What can you say of them?

4. Nearly the whole of the central part of Asia is occupied by lofty table-lands. These comprise about one-third of the whole surface, and are little more than deserts:

5. Large rivers drain the northern, eastern, and southern countries of Asia. Those of China and India are of great commercial importance. Those of Siberia, being frozen during several months in the year, are not navigable, but they abound in fish, which form the principal food of the inhabitants.

6. Asia contains a large number of lakes, many of which are salt and have no outlet. The fresh-water lakes abound in fish.

7. The climate of Asia much resembles that of North America.

8. The principal animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, lion, camel, and buffalo.

What parts of Asia are drained by large rivers? In what countries are the rivers of greatest importance? Why are they not so important in Siberia? With what do the rivers of Siberia furnish the inhabitants? What can you say of the lakes of Asia? Of the climate? Name the most important animals.

9. The inhabitants belong to the white, yellow, and brown races; those of the yellow race are the most numerous, and are chiefly found in the eastern and central parts.

10. The people of the western and south-western countries belong mostly to the white race; the islands and peninsulas on the south-east are occupied by the brown race.

## LESSON II.

**T**HE principal countries of Asia are Siberia, China, Japan, India, Indo-China, Persia, and Arabia.

2. **Siberia** is a large country in the north of Asia belonging to the Russian Empire. It is very cold, and is thinly inhabited. Many of the inhabitants are barbarous tribes. A tribe of these people living in Kamchatka resemble the Esquimaux of America.

3. **China** is one of the most thickly settled countries in the world. The people cannot all find room on the land, and some of them live on boats or rafts. Sometimes they carry soil on the rafts, and make floating gardens.

4. The Chinese are a most singular-looking people; they shave the hair off the top of their heads, and plait what remains in a long tail. They raise immense quantities of rice and tea and make very beautiful silks.

5. The Japan Islands, lying east of the main land of Asia, form the **Empire of Japan**. The Japanese are somewhat like the Chinese, but are more intelligent and progressive. Their chief exports are tea, rice, silk, and camphor.

To what races do the inhabitants of Asia belong? Which race is the most numerous? Where is the yellow race found? The white race? The brown race?

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—Name the principal countries of Asia. To what empire does Siberia belong? What can you say of the inhabitants? What is said of the density of population in China? How do



Caravan Crossing a Desert.

6. **India** has a tropical climate. Tropical fruits, rice, and cotton are produced. India is the native country of the royal tiger, and of one species of elephant and rhinoceros. A great part of India belongs to Great Britain.

7. **Indo-China, or Farther India**, contains **Burmah, Siam, Anam**, and other small countries.

8. **Persia** is a mountainous country. It was once the centre of a powerful and extensive empire, but has much decayed.

9. **Arabia** is the land of the wandering Arabs. A large portion of it is a desert.

10. In the western part of Asia is a small country called **Syria**. Jerusalem and many other cities mentioned in the Bible are in this country. Here Christ lived and performed his wonderful works. Syria is part of Turkey in Asia.

some of the people live who cannot find room on the land? What can you say of the appearance of the Chinese? Of what do the Chinese raise great quantities? What form the Empire of Japan? What can you say of the Japanese? What do they export? What climate has India? Name some of the productions. What remarkable wild animals are native here? What countries does Indo-China contain? What is said of Persia? What country consists largely of desert land? Where is Syria? What cities in Syria? Who lived here?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

What ocean is north of Asia? What ocean is east? What ocean is south? What grand division is west? Is the coast-line of Asia regular or irregular? What part is most regular?

By what isthmus is Asia connected with Africa? By what strait is it separated from North America? What two ranges of mountains are between Asia and Europe? What river?

Where are the Altai Mountains? The Yablonoi Mountains? The Stanovoi Mountains? The Himalaya Mountains?

What great plain is in the northern part of Asia? What parts of Asia are deserts?

What islands are south-east of the Sea of Japan? Which is the largest island of this group? Where is the island of Ceylon? What islands north of Asia and Europe?

Between what two seas is the Peninsula of Kamchatka? What peninsula is between China Sea and the Strait of Malacca?

Where is the Peninsula of Hindoostan? What great peninsula is between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea?

Which is the most northern cape of Asia? Which is the most eastern? At the southern extremity of what peninsula is Cape Comorin?

### LESSON II.

What grand divisions are connected by the Isthmus of Suez? What two seas are separated by this isthmus?

Name the five seas on the east coast of Asia. What bay and what sea are south?

What four seas form part of the western boundary? What inland sea is near the Caspian Sea?

Between what two countries of Asia is the Persian Gulf?

Name the three rivers of Siberia which flow into the Arctic Ocean.

What river forms a part of the boundary between the Chinese Empire and Siberia? What two rivers of China flow into the Yellow Sea? What river flows into the China Sea?

Name the three rivers which flow into the Bay of Bengal. The one which flows into the Arabian Sea. The one which flows into the Persian Gulf.

Name the capital of the Chinese Empire. Of the Japanese Empire. Hindoostan. Persia. Afghanistan. Beloochistan.

Name the cities shown on the map, in Siberia. In the Chinese Empire. Hindoostan. Arabia. Turkey.

### LESSON III.

Which is the most northern country of Asia? What great empire is south of Siberia? What divisions of Asia are south of the Chinese Empire? Where is the Japanese Empire?

Where is Turkestan? Eastern Turkestan? What two divisions are south of Turkestan? What country is south of Afghanistan? Where is Turkey? Where is Arabia? What country of Asia is south of the Caucasus Mountains?

In what part of the Chinese Empire is the Tea District?

On what bay, ocean, and sea would you sail to go from Calcutta to Muscat?

On what waters would you sail to go from Bombay to the island of Java?

Across what isthmus would you pass to go from Asia to Africa?

Through what strait would you sail to enter the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean?

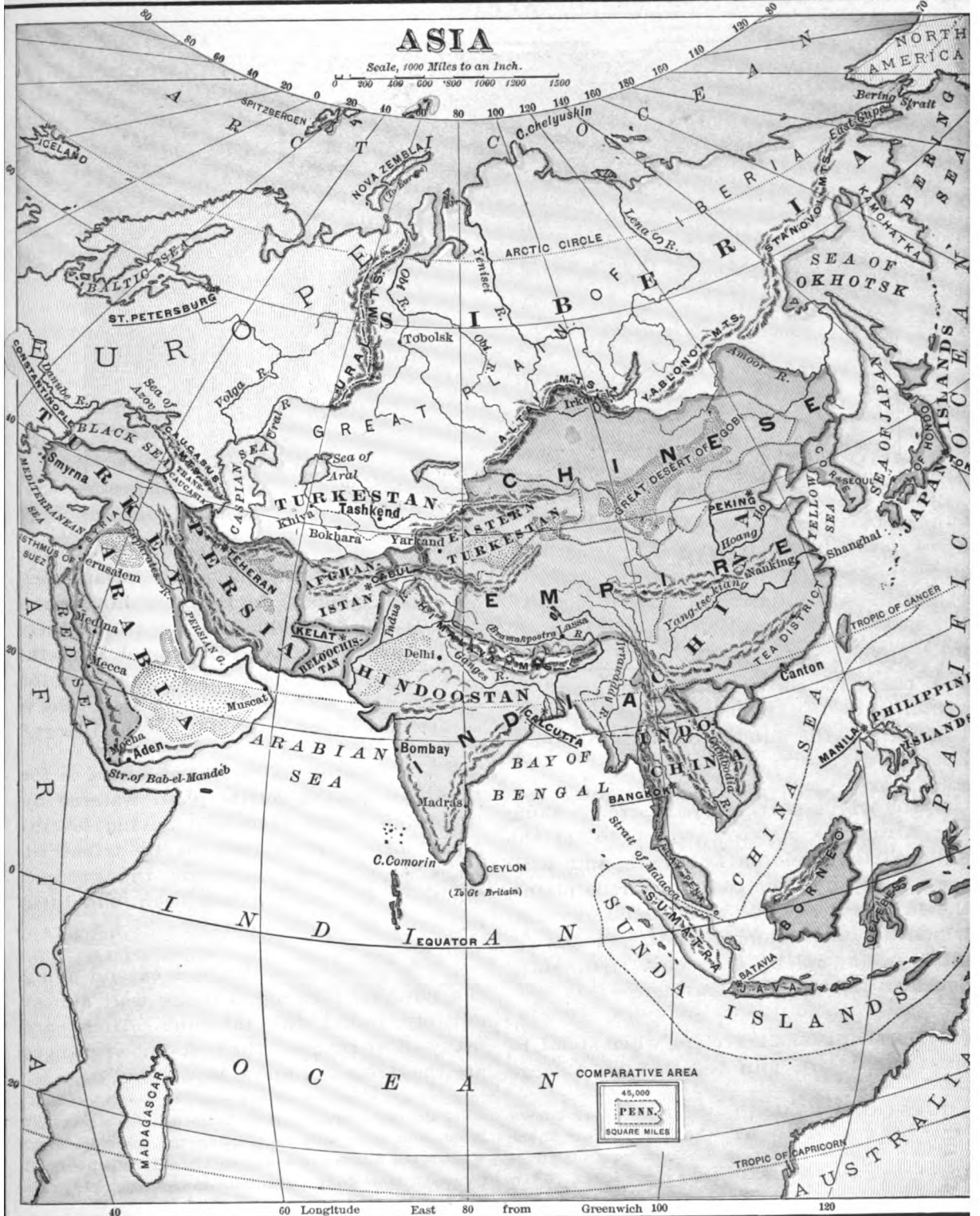
Through what strait would you pass to go from the Sea of Kamchatka into the Arctic Ocean?

Spell the following words: Siberia, China, India, Hindoostan, Calcutta, Malacca, Persia, Arabia, Shanghai.

What is the meaning of Himalaya? Yang tee Kiang? Hoang Ho? Lena?

# ASIA

Scale, 1000 Miles to an Inch.





A Caravan Resting on the Great Desert.

## AFRICA.

### LESSON I.

**A**FRICA is next to Asia in size, and is the least known of the five grand divisions. It lies principally between the tropics, and the climate of that portion is hot and dry.

2. The whole northern part, except along the border, is a desert region called the **Sahara**. Rain seldom falls here, and, with the exception of the oases, or fertile plains, the surface is covered with sand and rocks, which become intensely hot. Clouds of sand swept up by the wind frequently overtake the terrified traveler.

3. Merchants and travelers, when about to cross the desert, join together in a large

band, which is called a *Caravan*. A caravan sometimes consists of several thousand persons and camels. In the very hot season they travel by night, and remain in their tents during the day. The camel is useful in crossing the desert, as he can live for several days without water or food. He is sometimes called the "Ship of the Desert."

4. The interior of Southern Africa is for the most part a fertile plain watered by numerous large rivers and having several great lakes. It is peopled by tribes of black people, who cultivate the ground. Much of this region has been but little explored by white men.

5. The mountains of Africa extend along the borders, forming a rocky wall almost entirely round the interior. There are many short ranges. The best-known ranges are the Atlas and Snow Mountains.

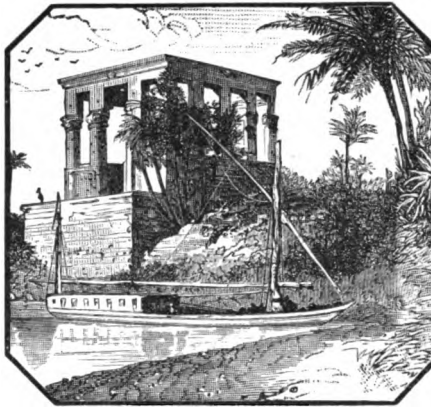
**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—Which is the least known of the five grand divisions? What can you say of the climate? What is the whole northern part of Africa except along the border? Describe the Sahara. When travelers and merchants are about to cross the desert,

what do they form? How large are the caravans? What animal is used in crossing the desert? Why? What is the interior of Southern Africa? By whom is it peopled? How do the mountain ranges extend? Name the best-known ranges.

## LESSON II.

**T**HE principal rivers of Africa are the Nile, the Congo, the Niger, and the Zambezi.

2. The Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world. The lower part of its course is through a rainless region, but it rises in, and flows for half its course through, the region of rainy and dry seasons.



Scene on the Nile.



The Pyramids.

3. The Congo is one of the largest rivers in the world, and it has tributaries almost as large as itself. The Niger is a large river that flows through the fertile country of Soudan. The Zambezi, in the south-eastern part of Africa, rises in the central plateau and flows into Mozambique Channel.

4. Africa contains more wild animals than any other grand division. Many are of great size, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and giraffe; others are extremely ferocious, as the lion, leopard, and hyena.

5. The inhabitants of Northern Africa are chiefly Arabs and Berbers, the former of whom belong to the white race; but the greater part of Africa is inhabited by barbarous tribes of negroes.

6. Egypt is one of the most celebrated countries in the world. In ancient times the Egyptians were famous for their knowledge and ability. The pyramids and the ruins of magnificent temples and cities remain as evidence of their skill.

7. A canal has recently been dug through the Isthmus of Suez, and vessels can now sail through it from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

8. Egypt belongs to the rainless region of Northern Africa, but is saved from becoming a desert by the annual overflow of the river Nile. The heavy rains at its source swell the waters till the river overflows its bed and inundates the country. In the dry season, when the water subsides, the soil is kept moist by canals that are filled during high water, and fine crops of rice, cotton, and wheat are raised.

9. Congo State, comprising a large territory in Central Africa around the Congo River, has recently been organized with a civilized government.

10. Cape Colony, in the southern part of Africa, is a portion of the British possessions. The inhabitants are English, Dutch, and Hottentots. It has a fine climate, and exports wine, oil, and wool.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—Name the principal rivers of Africa. Describe the Nile. The Congo. Through what country does the Niger flow? Where is the Zambezi? What can you say of the wild animals of Africa? Name some of them. Who are the inhabitants of Northern Africa? By what people is the greater part inhabited? For what were the Egyptians famous in ancient times?

What evidence of this still remains? To what region does Egypt belong? How is it saved from becoming a desert? What causes the Nile to overflow its banks? How is the land kept moist during the dry season? What is said of Congo State? Where is Cape Colony? What can you say of the inhabitants? Of the climate and exports?

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

### LESSON I.

What great sea is on the north of Africa? What ocean is on the east? What ocean is on the west? How is Africa connected with Asia?

What mountain range in the northern part of Africa? What mountains in South Africa? Where are most of the other mountain ranges?

In what part of Africa is the Great Desert of Sahara? Where is the Kalahari Desert?

What large island is east of the southern part of Africa? In what ocean and in what direction from Africa is the island of St. Helena? Ascension Islands? Where are the Cape Verde Islands?

Which is the most northern cape of Africa? The most eastern? The most southern? The most western? Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

Between what seas is the Isthmus of Suez?

What long narrow sea is east of the northern part of Africa? Where is the Gulf of Guinea?

What bodies of water are connected by the Strait of Bab el Mandeb? What bodies of water are connected by the Strait of Gibraltar?

Between what island and Africa is Mozambique Channel?

### LESSON II.

In what division of Africa is Lake Tchad? In what part of Africa is Victoria Nyanza? (*Nyanza means lake.*) What lakes are near Victoria Nyanza? In what part of Africa is Lake Ngami? Lake Bangweolo? Lake Nyassa?

In what part of Africa is the river Nile? What two rivers unite to form the Nile? In what direction and into what sea does the Nile flow?

What river of Africa flows into Mozambique Channel? What two rivers flow through Guinea into the Atlantic Ocean? Where is the Senegal River?

Which is the most northern division of Africa? On what sea and what ocean does this division border?

What barren section is south of the Barbary States? What name is given to the fertile spots of this section?

Name the three Nile countries.—*Ans. Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia.* In what part of Africa are they? Which is the most northern?

Name the two principal divisions of the eastern coast of Africa. On what ocean do they border? On what two oceans does Cape Colony border?

Which are the two principal divisions of the western coast of Africa? Which is the more northern of the two? Where is Liberia? What British colony is north of Liberia?—*Ans. Sierra Leone.*

What are the principal divisions of the central part of Africa? Which is the most northern? Which one has recently been established?

### LESSON III.

Of what country of Africa is Cairo the capital? Of what division is Cape Town the capital?

In what division of Africa is the town of Morocco? Fez? Algiers? Tunis? Tripoli? In what section are Timbuctoo, Saccatoo, and Kooka?

Name the division of Africa in which each of the following places is situated: Alexandria. Mozambique. Gondar. St. Paul de Loanda. Monrovia. Zanzibar.

Where is Khartoom? Free Town? Dongola?

On what lake is Ujiji? Where is Nyangwe?

What mountains and what desert would you cross to go in a direct line from Algiers to Timbuctoo? What channel would you cross to go from Madagascar to Mozambique?

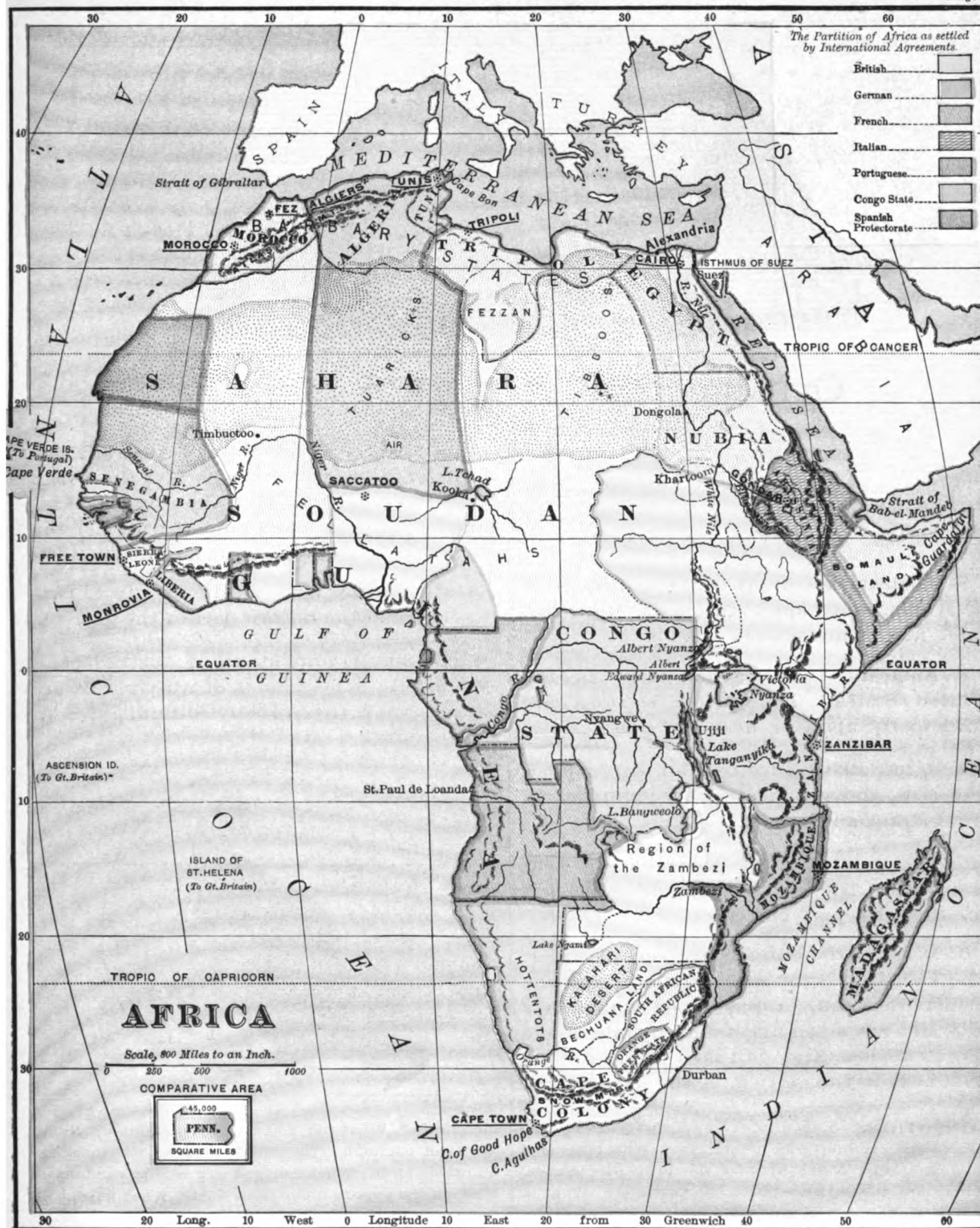
On what ocean would you sail to go from Monrovia to St. Helena? Name the sea, strait, and ocean on which you would sail to go from Alexandria to Cape Verde,

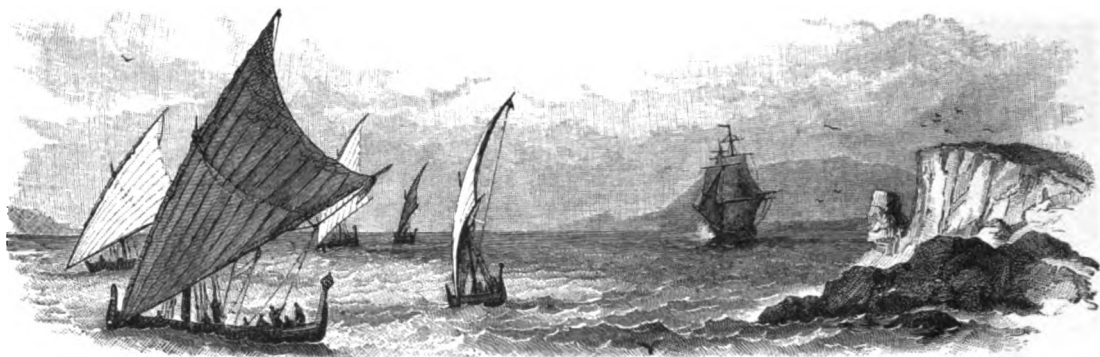
Who are the ruling people of Soudan? *Ans. The Fellatahs.* In what part of Africa are the Tuaricks and Tibboos?

North of what division of Africa is the Somauli country? Where is the land inhabited by the Bechuanas?

Spell the following words: Africa, Egypt, Barbary, Cairo, Guinea, Suez, Tchad, Fezzan, Zambezi, Khartoom, Niger, Nubia.

What is the meaning of Bab el Mandeb? Tripoli? Liberia?





War-Vessel Attacking Malay Pirates.

## OCEANICA.

### LESSON I.

**O**CEANICA consists principally of islands. It comprises the three divisions of Australasia, Malaysia, and Polynesia.

2. **Australasia** comprises the continent of Australia, and Papua, Tasmania, New Zealand, and many smaller islands.

3. **Australia** is nearly as large as the United States. The settled sections are principally upon or near the coast.

4. It has rich mines of gold, tin, copper, and coal, and produces large quantities of wool, flour, and cattle.

5. The mountains of Australia are near the coast. The central part is lower, and for the most part barren.

6. Many of the animals are very peculiar. The kangaroo is the most common, and the ornithorhynchus, a quadruped which lays eggs and has a bill like a duck, is one of the most curious. The emu is as tall as a man, and, next to the ostrich, is the largest bird

in the world. The beautiful bird of paradise has its home in Papua.

7. Many of the vegetables of Australia differ from those of all other parts of the world. Some trees annually shed their bark and retain their leaves, and a kind of fruit like the cherry grows with the stone on the outside.

8. The seasons are opposite to ours, Christmas being in the hottest part of the year.

9. The native inhabitants of Australia, and of almost all the islands of Australasia, are savages, and are rapidly diminishing in numbers.



Kangaroo.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson I.**—Of what does Oceanica consist? What divisions does it comprise? What continent in Australasia? Name some of the principal islands. Where are the settled sections of Australia? What is said of the mines? Of the productions? Where are the

mountains? What can you say of the animals? Name the most common. The most curious. The most remarkable birds. What can you say of the vegetables? How do the seasons differ from ours? What is said of the native inhabitants?

## LESSON II.

**M**ALAYSIA includes a great number of islands lying south-east of Asia. Nearly all the islands are mountainous, and they contain many volcanoes.

2. Borneo, Sumatra, and Java are the most important islands of Malaysia. Borneo is the largest island in the world except Greenland.

3. The soil is fertile, the climate is very hot, and tropical plants grow with great luxuriance. The date-palm, the cocoanut-palm, and the bread-fruit tree are the most important of the food plants. Cotton, sugar-cane, and coffee are raised.

4. Most of the spices which we use, such as pepper, cloves, cinnamon, etc., are brought from these islands.



Palm Trees.

**QUESTIONS.—Lesson II.**—What does Malaysia include? Name the most important of these islands. What can you say of their surface? Of their climate and soil? Name the most important plants. Name some articles that are brought from these islands.

5. The **Philippine Islands** were the most valuable of the Spanish possessions in Malaysia. They became the property of the United States after the war with Spain in 1898.

6. These islands are more than a thousand in number. Luzon, the largest, is about the size of Kentucky. They are very productive, and export large quantities of hemp, sugar, and tobacco. *Manila*, the capital, is an important commercial city.

7. **Polynesia** includes the islands in the east and north-east of Oceanica. The most important groups are the Hawaiian Islands and the Society Islands.

8. Some of the Islands of Polynesia are mountainous, while others rise only a few feet above the surface of the ocean.

9. The low islands are formed of *coral* limestone. Little animals called *polyps* build up great banks of coral called *reefs*, and often coral blocks and sand are piled on the reefs by the waves and form coral islands. These are sometimes circular, and are then known as *atolls*.

10. The mountainous islands have been forced up from the bed of the ocean by volcanic action, and are called *volcanic islands*.

11. The inhabitants of the islands of Malaysia and Polynesia are nearly all brown people, and some of the tribes are savages.

12. The **Hawaiian Islands** (see map, page 29) were annexed to the United States in 1898. They are a mountainous volcanic group in the Pacific, about 2400 miles southwest of San Francisco. The valleys are very fertile, and the climate delightful. Sugar is the principal product. *Honolulu* is the capital.

To whom do the Philippine Islands belong? What can you say of them? Where is Polynesia? Name its most important groups. What of the surface? How are the low islands formed? Mountainous islands? What of the inhabitants? What can you say of the Hawaiian Islands?

LESSON I.

*Note.*—All of Malaysia and the greater part of Australasia are in the Eastern Hemisphere. The larger part of Polynesia is in the Western Hemisphere. (*See maps of the Hemispheres, pages 29 and 31.*)

In what part of Oceanica is Australasia? Malaysia? Polynesia?

What climate has the greater part of Oceanica? In what ocean is the eastern part of Oceanica? The western part?

**Australasia.**

What continent forms part of Australasia? By what ocean is it bounded on the east? By what ocean on the west?

What large island is north of Australia? What important group of islands south-east of Australia? Of what empire are they a colony?

What island is south of Australia? To what country does it belong?

Where are the Celebes? The Spice Islands?

What mountains are in Australia?

What gulf is upon the northern coast? What gulf is upon the southern coast?

What is the principal river of Australia? Name its most important tributary. In what division of Australia is Swan River? Lake Torrens?

Name the most northern division of Australia. The two most eastern. The most southern. The most western. What division lies between New South Wales and West Australia?

In what division of Australia is Sydney? Melbourne? Adelaide? Where is Wellington? Hobart?

LESSON II.

**Malaysia.**

Near what grand division are the islands of Malaysia? What ocean is east of them? What ocean is south? What sea lies between them and Asia?

Which is the most northern group of the islands of Malaysia? To what country do they belong?

Which is the largest island of Malaysia? In what direction from Borneo are the Philippine Islands? Which is the largest of the Philippine Islands?

In what part of Oceanica are the Sunda Islands? In what direction is Java from Borneo? In what direction is Sumatra from Borneo? What two groups of islands in Malaysia are east of Borneo?

By what strait is Sumatra separated from the Malay Peninsula? What strait separates Java from Sumatra?

Name two cities of Malaysia. On what island is Batavia? On what island is Manila? To what European country does the island of Java belong?

**Polynesia.**

In what ocean are the islands of Polynesia? In which hemisphere is the greater part of Polynesia? What two groups of islands are east of the Philippine Islands? To what country do they belong? West of what continent are the Hawaiian Islands? Are they north or south of the equator?

(For the last two questions, see *Map of the Western Hemisphere, page 29.*)

LESSON III.

What part of Australia is in the hot region? Are the towns on the coast or in the interior?

In what part of Australia is the gold region? Near what mountains? By what river could you reach the gold region?

What sea would you cross to go from Manila to Batavia?

Through what straits could a vessel sail to enter the China Sea from the Indian Ocean? Between what two islands is one of these straits? Between what peninsula and island is the other strait?

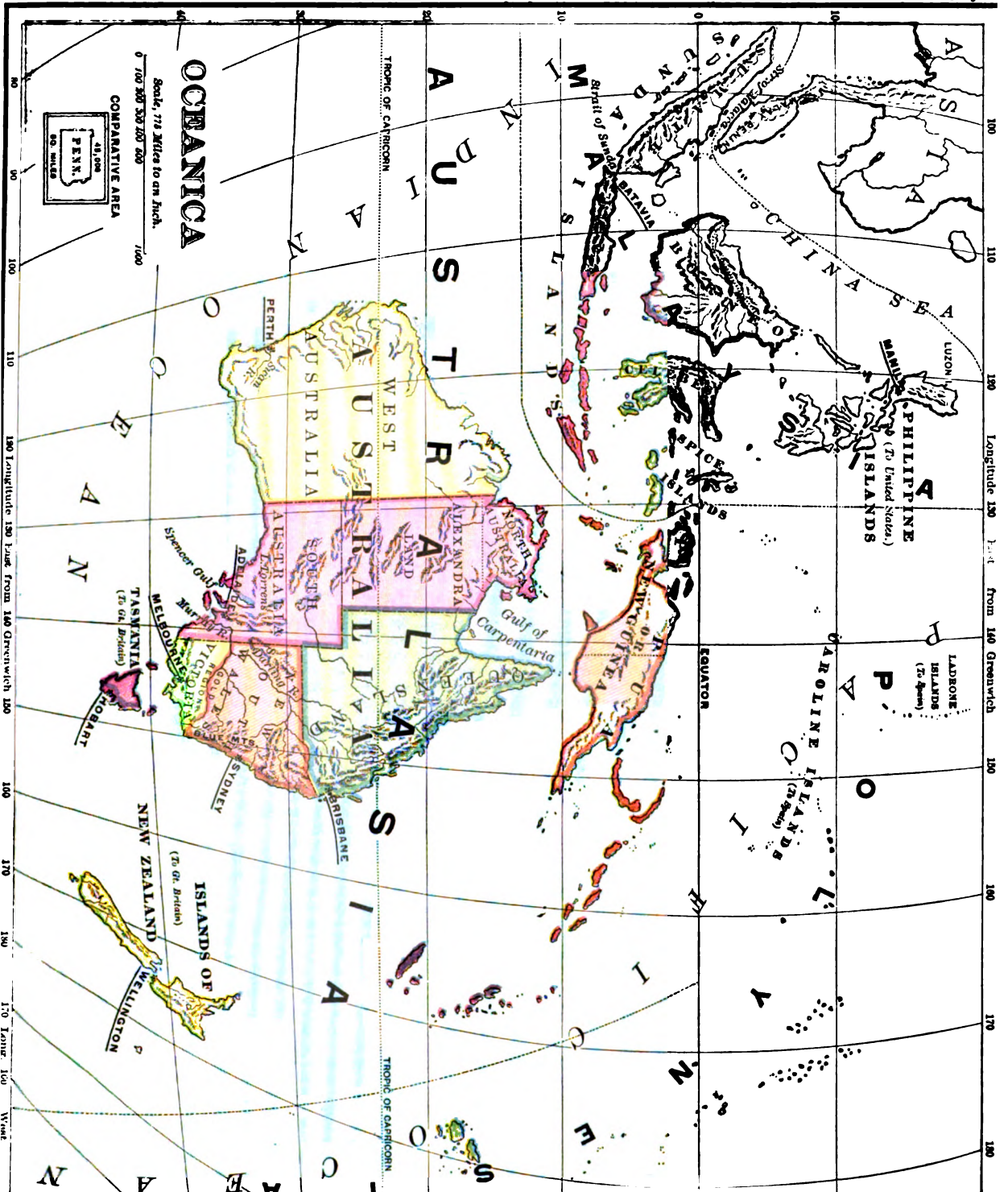
On what ocean would you sail in going from Sydney to Manila? What large islands would you pass?

In what direction and on what waters would a vessel sail in going from the islands of New Zealand to Borneo, stopping at Adelaide on the way?

Which is the largest island in the world? Name the largest island of Malaysia. The next largest.

Spell the following words: Oceanica, Malaysia, Philippine, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Sunda, Batavia, Manila, Victoria, Australia, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Tasmania.

What is the meaning of the following words: Australasia? Australia? Papua? Polynesia? Malaysia? Ladrones?



# PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY.

## KEY TO THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUNDS.

ay as a in fate;  
ah as a in far;  
aw as a in fall;  
ä as a in fut;

ê or ee as e in meet;  
ê as e in met;  
i as i in pine;  
î as i in pin;

ô as o in note;  
ô as o in not;  
ôô as oo in pool;  
ôô as oo in good;

û as u in pure;  
û as u in tun;  
g as g in get;  
j as g in gen;

ar as ar in far;  
th as th in thin;  
rh as th in then;  
ch as ch in church.

a, e, i, o, u, obscure sound, as in organ, term, virgin, other, cur; zh as z in glazier.

### A.

Aberdeen'. (Mouth of the Dee.)  
Abyssinia, *ab-us-sin'-i-a*. (Mixed people.)  
Aconcagua, *ah-kôn-kah'gwah*.  
Adirondack, *ad-i-rôn'dâk*. (Ind. He eats bark.)  
Adriatic, *ad-rê-ât'ik*. (Named from "Adria," formerly an important city on the Gulf of Venice.)  
Afghanistan, *ahf-gân-is-tahn'*. (Country of the Afghans.)  
Africa, *âf'ri-ka*.  
Agulhas, *ah-gôôl'yahs*. (Cape Agulhas, "Cape Needles.")  
Alabama, *äl-a-bah'ma*. (A place of rest.)  
Alaska, *ay-läs'ka*. (Great country.)  
Albany, *awl'ba-ni*.  
Albemarle, *äl'be-marl*.  
Aleutian, *ay-lü'sh'-an*. (From *aleut*, "a bold rock.")  
Alexandria, *äl-ëys-än'dri-a*. (Named from its founder, Alexander the Great.)  
Algeria, *äl-jee'ri-a*.  
Algiers, *äl-jee'r'-i*.  
Alleghany, *äl-lë-gay'nî*. (River of the Allegheni.)  
Allegheny (city), *äl-lë-gay'nî*.  
Alp. (White or Height.)  
Altai, *ahl-tä'*. (Gold mountains.)  
Altamaha, *awl-ta-ma-haw'*. (Place of the village.)  
Amazon, *äm'a-zôn*. (Ind. *Amasona*, "boat-destroyer.")  
America, *ä-mê'r-i-ka*. (From Americus Vesputius.)  
Amoor (or Amur), *ah-môôr'*.  
Andes, *än'deez*. (Copper.)  
Androscoggin, *än-drôs-kôg'gin*. (Originally *Amuskohegan*, "fish-spearing.")  
Annapolis. (Anne City.)  
Antarctic, *ânt-ark'tik*. (Opposite the Arctic.)  
Anticosti, *än-ti-k'st-i*.  
Apalachee, *äp-a-luch'ee*.  
Apalachicola, *äp-a-luch-i-kô'la*. (Town of the Apalaches.)  
Appalachian, *äp-pa-lay'ch'-an*.  
Arabia, *ä-ray'bi-a*. (West; also Merchandise.)  
Aral, *ä-räl*. (Sea of Aral, "sea of islands.")  
Archangel, *ark-ayn'jël*.

Archipelago, *ar-ki-pel'a-gô*.  
Arctic, *ark'tik*. (From *arctos*, "a bear." It signifies "northern," because the constellation called the Great Bear lies toward the North Pole.)  
Arequipa, *ah-ray-kê'pah*.  
Argentine, *ar-jên'-fin*. (Silver.)  
Arizona, *är-i-zô'na*. (Sand hills.)  
Arkansas, *ar-kân'zäs* or *ar'kân-saw*. (From the French arc, "a bow," and the Indian *kansas*, "smoky water.")  
Asia, *ay'sh'-a*. (Land of the dawn.)  
Assiniboia, *äs-sin-i-boi'ya*. (Country of the "Stone Sioux," a wandering Indian tribe.)  
Astrakhan, *ahs-trah-kahn'*.  
Astronion, *ah-sôôn'si-on*.  
Athabasca, *äth-a-bäs'ka*. (Swampy.)  
Athens, *äth'enz*. (From *Athene*, the goddess of wisdom.)  
Atlantic. (The sea beyond Mt. Atlas.)  
Atlas. (The Atlas Mountains were named from Atlas, who was said to have borne the world on his shoulders.)  
Atoll, *a-tôl'*.  
Augusta, *aw-güs'ta*. (Noble.)  
Australasia, *aws-tral-ay'sh'-a*. (Southern Asia.)  
Australia, *aws-tray'ti-a*. (Southern land.)  
Austria, *aws-tri-a*. (Eastern empire.)  
Azov, *äz'öv* or *ah-zôv'*.

### B.

Bab el Mandeb, *bäb-ël-mahn'-deb*. (The gate of tears; so called on account of the numerous shipwrecks in this strait.)  
Bahamas, *ba-hay'maz*.  
Baikal, *bî'kahl*. (Rich lake.)  
Balize, *bah-leez'*. (A corruption of *Waliz*, which the Spaniards called this place because it was the resort of Wallace, a noted pirate.)  
Balkan, *bahl-kahn'*.  
Baltic, *bawl'tik*. (Full of belts or straits.)  
Baltimore, *bawl'mô'r*.  
Bangkok, *bäng-kôk'*.

Bangor, *bäng'gôr*. (High choir.)  
Bangweolo, *bäng-wê-ô'lô*.  
Barbary, *bar'ba-ri*. (A desert, or barbarian.)  
Barcelona, *bar-se-lô'nah*.  
Batavia, *ba-tay'ti-a*.  
Baton Rouge, *bät-ün-rôôzh'*. (Red stick.)  
Bechuanas, *bêt-chôô-ah'naz*.  
Belgium, *bêl'ji-üm*. (Lat. Country of the Belgæ, who dwelt along the *Bolga* or *Volga*.)  
Belle Isle, *bêl'il'*. (Beautiful island.)  
Beloochistan, *bêl-ôô-chis-tahn'*. (The country of the Beloochees.)  
Bengal, *bên-gahl'*.  
Benguela, *bên-gay'lah*.  
Bering, *bê'ring*.  
Berlin (Prus.), *hêr-len'*. (Uncultivated land.)  
Bermudas, *bêr-mû'daz*. (Named after Bermudez, their discoverer, 1522.)  
Berne, *bêrn*. (A bear.)  
Binghamton, *bîng'am-ton*.  
Biscay. (A forest.)  
Bismarck, *bîz'mark*.  
Bogota, *bô-gô-tah'*.  
Boisé, *boi'ze* or *bwah'zay*. (Woody.)  
Bokhara, *bôk-ah'rah*. (Treasury of sciences.)  
Bolivia, *bo-lî'v-i-a*. (Named from General Bolivar.)  
Bombay'. (Good bay.)  
Bordeaux, *bôr-dô'*. (Border of the waters.)  
Borneo, *bôr'nê-ô*.  
Bos'ton. (St. Botolph's town.)  
Brahmapootra, *brah'mah-pôôt'-rah*. (Son of the Creator.)  
Brazil'. (So named from the color of Brazil wood, which was thought to resemble the color of glowing coals in a brazier.)  
Brazos, *brah'zôs*.  
Brussels, *brûs'selz*.  
Buenos Ayres, *bway'nôs i'rës*. (Good air.)  
Bulgaria, *bôôl-gay'ti-a*. (Country of the *Volgarians*, or Huns.)  
Butte, *bûte*.

### C.

Cabul, *kah-bôôl'*.  
Cadiz, *kay'dîz*. (Shut in.)

Cairo (U. S.), *kay'rô*.  
Cairo (Egypt), *kî'rô*. (The victorious.)  
Calcutta, *käl-kût'ta*. (The temple of the goddess of Time.)  
Callao, *kahl-lah'ô* or *kahl-yah'ô*.  
Cambodia, *kâm-bô'di-a*.  
Canada, *kân'a-da*. (Ind. A village.)  
Canav'eral.  
Canton, *kân-tôn'*. (Large east city.)  
Caracas, *kah-rah'kâhs*.  
Caribbean, *kâr-ib-bê'an*.  
Carolina, *kâr-ô-lî'na*.  
Caroline, *kâr-ô-lîn*.  
Carpathian, *kar-pay'thi-an*.  
Carpentaria. (Named from Captain Carpenter.)  
Casco, *käs'kô*. (A crane.)  
Caspian, *käs'pi-an*.  
Cats'kill. (So named because the mountains were infested with wildcats and panthers.)  
Caucasus, *kaw'ka-sûs*. (White mountains.)  
Cayenne, *kay-yên'* or *kî-ên'*.  
Celebes, *sêl'ê-bîz*.  
Ceylon, *sêe-lôn'* or *sîl-ôn'*. (The island of lions.)  
Champlain, *shâm-playn'*.  
Chattahoochee, *chät-ta-hôô'chê*. (Painted stone.)  
Chesapeake, *chês-a-peek*. (Ind. Mother of waters.)  
Cheyenne, *shî-ên'*.  
Chicago, *she-kaw'gô*. (Ind. A wild onion.)  
Chili, *chîl'lee*. (Land of snow.)  
Chimborazo, *chîm-bô-rah'zô*. (A chimney.)  
Chi'na. (Chinese *Chon-koo*, The middle nation.)  
Chowan, *chô-wahn'*.  
Christiania, *kris-ti-ah'ni-a*.  
Cincinnati, *sîn-sîn-nah'ni*. (Named from Cincinnatus, the Roman dictator.)  
Colorado, *kôl-o-rah'dô*. (Red.)  
Comorin, *kôm'ô-rîn*.  
Concord, *kông'kurd*.  
Connecticut, *kôn-nê't-i-kût*. (Long river.)  
Constantinople, *kôn-stân-tî-nô'p'l*. (City of Constantine.)  
Copenhagen, *kô-pên-hay'gên*. (Merchants' haven.)  
Cordova, *kôr-dô-vah*.  
Cotopaxi, *kô-tô-pâks'ee*.  
Crimea, *kri-mê'a*.  
Cuzco, *kôôs'kô*.

## D.

Dako'ta. (Ind. Allied.)  
 Danube, *dän'yööb*. (Deep.)  
 Delaware, *del'a-wair*. (Named in honor of Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, who visited the bay in 1610.)  
 Delhi, *dell'le*. (A quicksand.)  
 Den'mark. (A low country.)  
 Des Moines, *de-moin'*. (City of the monks.)  
 Detroit'. (A strait.)  
 Dnieper, *nè'per*. (Upper river.)  
 Don. (Deep.)  
 Dongola, *döng'gö-la*.  
 Dovrefield, *dö'vre-ft'eld'*. (From the village *Dovre*, and *field*, a "mountain ridge.")  
 Dub'lin. (Black pool.)  
 Dubuque, *dü-bük'*.  
 Dwina, *dwi'na* or *dwé'na*. (Double river.)

## E.

Ecuador, *ek-uah-dör'*. (Equator. So named from its situation —under the line.)  
 Edinburgh, *ed'in-bür-rö*. (Edwin's castle.)  
 Elbe, *elb*.  
 England, *ing'gland*. (Land of the Engles or Angles.)  
 Equator, *ë-kway'tor*. (Lat. Equally dividing the earth.)  
 Erie, *ë'ri*. (Wildcat.)  
 Esquimaux, *ës'ki-mö*. (Raw-flesh eaters.)  
 Euphrates, *yöö-fray'teez*. (To make glad. This river, like the Nile, annually overflows its banks, thereby fertilizing the adjacent country.)  
 Europe, *yöö-rüp*.

## F.

Falkland, *fawk'land*.  
 Faröe, *fay'rö*. (Sheep islands.)  
 Fellatahs, *fel-lah'tahz*.  
 Fezzan, *fës-zahn'*.  
 Florence, *floo'ens*. (From *Flora*, "goddess of flowers.")  
 Florida (U. S.), *floo'ri-da*. (Discovered on Easter Sunday, "Pascua Florida.")  
 France, *fräns*. (Named from the Franks, its ancient inhabitants.)  
 Frankfurt, *fränk'föort*. (Ford of the Franks, or Free passage.)

## G.

Galena, *ga-lé'na*. (Silver or lead ore.)  
 Galla, *gahl'lah*.  
 Gallinas (S. A.), *gahl-yé'nahs*. (From *gallina*, a "hen.")  
 Ganges, *gän'jéz*. (Great river.)  
 Genesee, *jén-ë-see'*.  
 Genoa, *jén'ö-a*.  
 Georgia, *jör'jt-a*.  
 Germany, *jér'ma-ni*. (Lat. *Germania*, from "Wehrman"—i. e., "war man.")

Geysers, *gi'sér*.  
 Glacier, *glay'seer*.  
 Gobi, *gö'bee*. (Sea of sand.)  
 Gondokorro, *gön-dö-kö'ro*.  
 Great Britain, *brüt'l'n*.  
 Greenwich (Eng.), *grün'tj*.  
 Guardafui, *gwar-da-fwé'*.  
 Guatemala, *gwah-lay-mah'lah* or *gaw-té-mah'la*.  
 Guiana, *gë-ah'na*.  
 Guinea, *gin'ee*.

## H.

Hague, *hayg*. (Count's wood.)  
 Havana, *ha-vän'a*.  
 Hayti, *hay'ti*. (Mountainous.)  
 Hel'ena (U. S.).  
 Helena (St.), *hel-ë'na*.  
 Henlo'pen. (To run in.)  
 Himalaya, *him-ah-lay'ya*. (Abode of snow.)  
 Hindoostan, *hin-döo-stahn'*. (Country of the Hindoos.)  
 Hoang Ho, *hö-ahng-hö'*. (Yellow river.)  
 Hol'land. (Muddy or marshy land.)  
 Hondo, *hön'dö*. (The mainland.)  
 Houston, *hyöös'ton*.  
 Hungary, *hüng'ga-ri*. (Name derived from the "Hunni," or "Huns.")  
 Huron, *hü'ron*. (A name applied by the French to the Wyandot Indians.)

## I.

Ice'land. (Land of ice.)  
 Idaho, *i'da-hö*.  
 Illinois, *ü-l'n-oyz'* or *ü-l'n-oy'*. (Tribe of men.)  
 Indiana, *in-di-än'a*. (From "Indian.")  
 Indianapolis, *in-di-än-äp'o-lis*.  
 In'dus. (The sea.)  
 Iowa, *i'ö-wa*. (Drowsy. The meaning of the Sioux name for the Ioway Indians.)  
 Ireland, *ir'land*.  
 Irkootsk, *ir-köötsk'*.  
 Irrawaddy, *ir-ra-wäd'di* or *ir-ra-wäd'di*. (Great river.)  
 Itasca, *i-täs'ka*.

## J.

Jamaica, *ja-may'ka*. (Land of wood and water.)  
 Japan, *ja-pän'*. (Called by the Japanese *Nippon*. *Nip* signifies "origin," and *pon*, "sun"—i. e., "origin of the sun," the east.)  
 Jersey, *jér'zi*. (Island of Cæsar.)  
 Jeru'salem. (Habitation of peace.)  
 Joannes, *zhö-ahn'nës*.  
 Juan de Fuca, *höö-ahn'däy-föö'kah*.  
 Juan Fernandez, *jü'an-fér-nän'déz* or *höö-ahn'fër-nahn'dëh*.

## K.

Kalahari, *kah-lah-hah'ree*.  
 Kamchatka, *kahm-chah't'ka*.  
 Kanawha, *ka-naw'wa*.  
 Kansas, *kän'zas*. (Smoky water.)  
 Katah'din. (Highest place.)  
 Ken'nebec. (Ind. Long water-place.)  
 Kentucky, *kën-tük'ti*. (Ind. Dark and bloody ground, or Head of a river.)  
 Khartoom, *kar-tööm'*.  
 Khiva, *kë-vah*.  
 Kiölen, *keer'len* or *cheer'len*. (The keel.)  
 Kooka, *köö'kah*.

## L.

Labrador, *läb'ra-dör*. (Cultivable land.)  
 Ladoga, *läd'ö-ga*.  
 Ladrone, *la-drön'*. (The islands of the thieves.)  
 La Guayra, *lah-gwi'rah*.  
 La Paz, *lah-pahz'* or *lah-pah'th'*. (Peace.)  
 La Plata, *lah-plah'tah*. (Silver. *Rio de la Plata*, river of silver.)  
 Lassa, *lahs'sah*. (Land of the divine intelligence.)  
 Le'na. (A sluggard. So named on account of its sluggish course.)  
 Liberia, *li-bë'ri-a*. (From Lat. *libera*, "free.")  
 Lichtenfels, *lik'ten-fëls*. (Mountain of light.)  
 Lima, *lë'mah*.  
 Lisbon, *lis'bon*.  
 Llanos, *l'yah'nös*. (Plains.)  
 London, *län'dän*.  
 Los Angeles, *lös-äng'el-ës*. (City of the angels.)  
 Louisiana, *löö-ë-zë-ah'na*. (After Louis XIV. of France.)  
 Louisville, *löö'is-vü*.  
 Luzon, *löö-zön'*.

## M.

Mackenzie, *mak-kën'zi*.  
 Mackinaw, *mäkt'ä-naw*.  
 Madagascar, *mäd-a-gäs'kar*.  
 Madrid, *mäd-räd'*.  
 Magdalena, *mäd-ga-lé'na* or *mähg-dah-lay'nah*.  
 Malacca, *ma-läkt'ka*.  
 Malay, *ma-lay'*.  
 Malaysia, *ma-lay'shi-a*. (Islands of the Malays.)  
 Manitoba, *män-i-tö-bah'*. (Ind. Spirit straits.)  
 Maracaybo, *mah-rah-ki'bö*.  
 Marmora, *mär'mo-ra*. (Marble.)  
 Maryland, *mër't-land* or *mäy-ri-land*. (Named after the queen of Charles I.)  
 Massachusetts, *mäs-sa-chöös'sëts*. (Ind. Blue hills.)  
 Matapan, *mät-a-pän'*.  
 Mate, *mah'tay*.  
 Maumee, *maw-mee'*.

Mecca, *mëk'ka*.  
 Medina, *may-dee'nah*. (The city.)  
 Mediterranean, *mëd-i-tër-ray'-në-an*. (Midland.)  
 Melbourne, *mël'burn*.  
 Memphis, *mëm'fis*. (The temple of the Good God.)  
 Mephremagog, *mëm-frë-may'-gög*. (Ind. Lake of abundance.)  
 Mendocino, *mën-dö-see'nö*.  
 Merrimac, *mër'ri-mäk*. (Swift water.)  
 Mexico, *mëx'ti-kö*. (Place of *Meritli*, the Aztec god of war.)  
 Michigan, *mish't-gan*. (Ind. A weir for fish.)  
 Milwaukee, *mü-waw'kë*. (Ind. Rich land.)  
 Minnesota, *mün-në-sö'ta*. (Cloudy water.)  
 Missisquoi, *müs-sö'kwëe*.  
 Mississippi, *müs-sis-stp'pee*. (Ind. *May-see-see'bee*, Father of running waters.)  
 Missouri, *müs-söö'ri*. (Smoky water, or Mud river.)  
 Mobile, *mö-beel'*.  
 Mocha, *mö'ka*.  
 Mohawk, *möh'hawk*. (Ind. Men-eaters.)  
 Monongahela, *mö-nön-gä-hë'la*. (Ind. Falling-in bank river.)  
 Monrovia, *mön-rö'vi-a*.  
 Montana, *mön-tah'na*.  
 Montauk, *mön-taw'k'*. (Ind. A manito tree.)  
 Montenegro, *mön-tay-nay'grö*. (Black mountain.)  
 Montevideo, *mön-tay-vë'day-ö*. (Mount prospect. It is situated on a slight elevation.)  
 Montgomery, *mönt-güm'tr-i*.  
 Montpelier, *mönt-pë'tr-ë*. (Fr. Mountain of the young girls.)  
 Montreal, *mönt-re-awl'*. (Royal mount.)  
 Moorook, *möör-zöök'*.  
 Morocco, *mö-rök'kö*. (Farthest west.)  
 Moscow, *mös'kö*.  
 Mozambique, *mö-zäm-beek'*.  
 Muscat, *müs-kät'*.  
 Muskingum, *müs-king'güm*. (Moose-eye river.)

## N.

Nanking, *nahn-king'*. (Southern capital.)  
 Naples, *nay'p'iz*. (New city.)  
 Nashua, *nash'ü-a*. (Ind. Between [the rivers].)  
 Nebraska, *në-bräs'ka*. (Flat water.)  
 Netherlands, *në'rë'er-lands*. (The lower lands.)  
 Neuse, *nüce*.  
 Nevada, *nay-vah'da*. (White with snow.)  
 Newfoundland, *nü'fond-land*.  
 New Hampshire, *hämpshir*.  
 New Orleans, *ör'le-anz*.  
 Ngami, *ngah'mee*.

Niagara, *nī-ag'a-ra*. (Thunder of waters.)

Nicaragua, *nē-kah-rah'gwah*.

Niger, *nī'jer*. (Great dark river.)

Norfolk, *nōr'fok*.

Norwich (U. S.), *nōr'wīch* or *nōr'wīch*.

Nova Scotia, *nō'va-skō'shī-a*. (New Scotland.)

Nova Zembla, *nō'va-zēm'bla*. (New land.)

Nubia, *nū'bī-a*.

Nyangwe, *nī-ahn'gwē*.

Nyanza, *nī-ān'za*. (Lake.)

Nyassa, *nē-ahs'sah*. (The sea.)

## O.

Obi, *ō'bēe*.

Ocean, *ō'shūn*. (From *Oceanus*, god of the sea.)

Oceanica, *ō-she-ān'ē-ka*.

Odessa, *ō-dēs'sa*.

Ohio, *ō-hī'ō*. (Beautiful river.)

Okeechobee, *ō-kē-chō'bē*.

Okhotsk, *ō-kōtsk'*.

Olympia, *ō-līm'pī-a*.

Omaha, *ō-mā-haw*.

Onega, *ō-nē'ga*.

Ontario, *ōn-tay'ri-ō*. (Ind. A village on a mountain.)

Oregon, *ōr'ē-gon*. (River of the West.)

Orinoco, *ō-rī-nō'kō*. (The coiled serpent.)

Ottawa, *ōt'ta-wa* or *ōt'ta-way*. (Ind. Traders.)

Ozark, *ō-zark'*.

## P.

Pacific, (Tranquil.)

Pamlico, *pām'tī-kō*.

Pampas, *pām'pahs*. (Treeless plains.)

Panama, *pān-a-mah'*.

Papua, *pāp'ō-a* or *pah'pōō-ah*. (Frizzled hair.)

Para, *pah'rah'*. (Father of waters.)

Paraguay, *par-a-gwī'*.

Paramaribo, *pār-a-mār'ī-bō*.

Parana, *pah-rah-nah'*. (The sea.)

Parina, *pah-rē-nah'*.

Passamaquoddy, *pās-sa-ma-kwōd'dī*. (Ind. Great place for pollock.)

Patagonia, *pāt-a-gō'nī-a*. (Patagon means, in Spanish, "a man with large feet.")

Peking, *pē-king'*. (Northern capital.)

Pennsylvania, *pēn-sīl-vay'nī-a*. (Penn's woodland.)

Penobscot, *pē-nōb'scot*. (Ind. At the rock.)

Pensacola, *pēn-sa-kō'la*.

Peoria, *pē-ō'ri-a*.

Pernambuco, *pēr-nahm-bōō'kō*.

Persia, *pēr'shī-a*.

Peru, *pē-rōō'*.

Philadelphia, *fīl-a-dēl'fī-a*. (City of brotherly love.)

Philippine, *fīl'ip-pīn*. (Named after Philip II. of Spain.)

Polynesia, *pōl-ī-nē'shī-a*. (Many islands.)

Portugal, *pōr-tū-gal*. (The harbor of Cal.)

Potomac, *pō-tō'mak*. (Ind. Place of the burning pine.)

Potosi, *pō-tō'se'* or *pō-tō'se'*.

Prairie, *pray'rē*.

Pruth, *prōōth* or *prōōth*. (River.)

Pyrenees, *pīr'e-neez*.

## Q.

Quebec, *kwe-bēk'*. (Ind. Take care of the rock!)

Quincy, *kwīn'zī*.

Quito, *keō'tō*.

## R.

Raleigh, *raw'la*. (Named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh.)

Rangeley, *rayn'y'lee*.

Reikiavik, *rāk'ya-veek*. (Steamtown. So called on account of the numerous geysers.)

Rhone, *rōn*.

Rio Grande, *rī'ō-grānd* or *ree'ō-grahn'day*. (Great river.)

Rio Janeiro, *rī'ō-ja-nē'rō*. (The city is situated on an arm of the sea, called *Rio de Janeiro*, "the River of January," because discovered January 1.)

Rio Negro, *ree'ō-nay'grō*. (Black river.)

Roanoke, *rō-a-nōk'*. (Ind. Sea-shell or wampum.)

Rosario, *rō-sah'rē-ō*.

Roumania, *rōō-may'nī-a*. (Country of the Romans.)

Roumelia, *rōō-mee'tī-a*. (Turkish corruption of *Romania*.)

Russia, *rūsh'ī-a* or *rōō'shī-a*.

## S.

Sabine, *sa-been'*.

Sable, *say'b'l*. (Sand.)

Sacramento, *sāk-ra-mēn'tō*.

Sahara, *sa-hah'rah*. (Desert.)

Salem, *sā'lem*. (Peace.)

San Antonio, *sahn-ahn-tō'nī-ō*. (St. Anthony.)

Sandusky, (Cold spring.)

San Francisco, (St. Francis.)

San Joaquin, *sahn-hō-ah-keen'* or *sahn-waw-keen'*.

San Lucas, *sahn-lōō'kaks*. (St. Luke.)

Santa Barbara, *sahn-ta-bar'ba-ra*. (St. Barbara.)

Santa Fé, *sān-ta-fē'* or *sahn-tah-fay'*. (Holy faith.)

Santiago, *sahn-tē-ah'gō*. (St. Iago—i. e., St. James.)

Sardinia, *sar-dīn'ī-a*.

Saskatchewan, *sās-kāch'ē-wan*. (Ind. Swift current.)

Scandinavia, *skān-dī-nay'vī-a*.

Schoodic, *skōō'dūk*. (Ind. Burnt lands.)

Scot'land, (Land of the Scots.)

Seine, *sayn*.

Selvas, *sēl'vas*.

Senegal, *sēn-ē-gawē'*.

Senegambia, *sēn-ē-gām'bī-a*.

(Named from its situation between the Senegal and

Gambia rivers.)

Servia, *ser'vī-a*.

Shanghai, *shāng'hi*.

Shenandoah, *shēn-ān-dō'a*.

Siberia, *sī-bē'rī-a*.

Sicily, *sī'ī-lī*. (Cut off.)

Sierra Leone, *sī-ēr-ra-lē-ō'nē* or *sē-ēr-rah-lay-ō'nay*. (Lion mountains.)

Sierra Madre, *mah'dray*. (Mother mountains.)

Sierra Nevada, *nē-vah'da*. (Snowy mountain-ridge.)

Somauli, *sō-mawl'ee*.

Soudan, *sōō-dahn'*. (The land of the blacks.)

Stanovoi, *stāh-nō-voi'*.

St. Augustine, *sēt-āu-gūs-teen'*.

St. Croix, *sēt-kroy'*. (Holy cross.)

Stockholm, (Island formed by stocks or piles.)

St. Roque, *sēt-rōk'*.

Sucre, *sōō'kray*.

Suez, *sōō'ez*.

Sumatra, *sōō-mah'trah*.

Sunda, *sūn'da*.

Superior, *sōō-pē'rī-or*.

Susquehanna, *sūs-kwē-hān'na*.

Sweden, *swe'den*. (Country of the Suevi.)

Syracuse, *str'a-kūs*.

Syria, *str'ī-a*.

## T.

Tahiti, *tah-hee'tī*.

Tahlequah, *tah-le-kwah'*.

Tallahassee, *tāl-la-hās'se'*. (Ind. Old town.)

Tampa, *tahn'pa*.

Tanganyika, *tahn-gan-yee'kah*.

Tasmania, *taz-may'nī-a*. (Named after Tasman, its discoverer.)

Tchad, *chād*.

Teheran, *te-hrah'n'*.

Tennessee, *tēn-nēs'se'*. (Ind. River of the big bend.)

Terra del Fuego, *tēr'rah-dēl-fū-ē'gō*. (Land of fire.)

Texas, *tēks'as*. (Named from the *Tejas*, or "Friendly," Indians.)

Thibet, *thī't* or *thī-bēl'*.

Tibboos, *thī-bōōz'*.

Timbuctoo, *tīm-bāk'tōō*.

Titicaca, *tī-ē-kah'kah*.

Tobolsk, (Town on the Tobol.)

Tokio, *tō'kē-ō*.

Tombigbee, *tōm-bīg'bee*.

Topeka, *tō-pē'ka*.

Toronto, *tō-rōn'tō*. (Ind. Oak trees rising from the lake.)

Trans-Caucasia, *trāns-kaw-kay'shī-a*. (Across the Caucasus Mountains.)

Trinidad, *trīn-tī-dād'*. (Trinity.)

Tripoli, *trīp'ō-lī*. (Three cities. Three large towns formerly occupied the present site.)

Tuariks, *tōō-ah-rīks'*.

Tunis, *tū'nīs* or *tōō'nīs*.

Turkestan, *tōōr-kēs-tahn'*. (Country of the Turks.)

## U.

Ujiji, *ōō-jee'jee*.

Ural, *yōō'rah'*. (Girdle, belt.)

Uruguay, *ū-rōō-gway'* or *ōō-rōō-gwī'*.

Utah, *ū'tah* or *ū'taw*. (Named from the *Ute* Indians.)

Utica, *ū'tī-ka*.

## V.

Valparaiso, *vahl-pah-rī'sō*. (Vale of paradise.)

Vancouver, *vān-kōō'ver*.

Venezuela, *ven-e-zwee'la*. (Little Venice.)

Venice, *ven'is*. (Formerly part of the province of *Venetia*.)

Vera Cruz, *vay'rah-krōōth'*. (True cross.)

Vermont, *ver-mōnt'*. (Green mountains.)

Vienna, *vī-ēn'na*. (Abode of the Vends.)

Virginia, *ver-jīn'ī-a*. (Named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the *Virgin* Queen.)

Vistula, *vīst'yōō-la*.

Volga, *vōl'ga* or *wōl'ga*.

## W.

Wabash, *waw'bāsh*. (Ind. A cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.)

Wasatch, *waw-sātch'*.

Wilkes Barre, *wīlks-bār'ri*.

Willamette, *wīl-lah'mēt*.

Win'nipeg, (Ind. Turbid water.)

Winnipiseogee, *wīn-nē-pē-saw'-kee*. (Beautiful lake among the highlands.)

Winona, *wē-nō'na*. (Ind. First-born daughter.)

Worcester, *wōō'ster*.

Wyoming, *wī-ō'mīng*.

## Y.

Yablonoï, *yah-blō-nōi'*. (Mountain of apples.)

Yang tse Kiang, *yāng-tse-kē-āng'*. (Son of the ocean.)

Yarkand, *yar-kand'*.

Yazoo, *yah'zōō* or *yay'zōō*.

Yenisei, *yēn-ē-say'ē* or *yēn-ē-say'*. (New river.)

Yucatan, *yōō-ka-tān'* or *yōō-kah-tahn'*. (Ind. *Yucatan*, "What do you say?" the answer given to the Spaniards who asked for the name of the country.)

## Z.

Zambezi, *zām-bay'zī*.

Zanzibar, *zān'zī-bar*. (Sea-coast of the Zangis, or negroes.)

Zealand, *zē'land*. (Sea land.)

Zone, *zōn*. (Belt.)







